SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. NO. 17.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines wil be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

Mail Arrangements at Raeigh.

Irrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL—(By Railroad.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 9½ p. m.
The mail closes at 9 p. m. of the day before it leaves.

SOUTHERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Sunday) - - at 10 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 a. m.

WESTERN MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8½ p. m.
This mail is not due until 11½ p. m., closes at 8 a. m.

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday and Saturday - - at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday - - at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m.

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves daily (except Sunday) - - at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily (except Monday) - - at 3a m.
Mail closes at 7 a. m.

TARBOROUGH MAIL—(By Stage.)
Leaves Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 a. m.
Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 p. m.
Mail closes at 9 p. m. night before.

ROXBOROUGH MAIL—(By Horse.)
Leaves Friday - - - - - at 12 m.
Arrives Friday - - - - - at 10 a. m.
Mail closes at 12 M.

October 18, 1852. 97—

CLOTHING EMPORIUM!

"We Study to Please."

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Northern Cities, where he has been engaged in superintending the manufacture of his entire

STOCK OF CLOTHING.

Which is now being opened

AT HIS NEW STORE.

Old Stand,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

His Store is fitted up in a style of elegance, superior to any in the State, and his Stock presents attractions, rarely to be seen, except in the large assortments of the Northern cities. E. L. HARDING.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1852. 83

A Large Lot of Musical Instruments,

BY the retail or wholesale; Guitars from three to forty dollars. Violins from 25 cents to 50 dollars, Banjors of all sizes and prices, Flutes with from one to eight keys. Octave Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, French and German, &c.

A very fine lot of new and fashionable Music, Music Books bound, with the music selected by myself to suit all kinds of performers.

Paint for Oil or Water colors of every description, put up in tin boxes or by the single tube. Canvass on stretchers or by the single yard of all sizes—in short every thing that belongs to the Fine Arts.

Perfumeries and fancy articles of all kinds, too tedious to mention.

Two second-handed Pianos to sell or rent.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 18th, 1852. 97—

NOTICE TO CONFECTIONERS.

WE would respectfully inform our friends of Raleigh and vicinity that we are now in possession of a very extensive assortment of Fruits, Confectionaries, Toys, &c., and would advise all those who desire laying in their Christmas supplies to send in their orders early, so as there may be no difficulty in getting their articles forwarded by the Mail Trains. If delayed too long, owing to the great quantity of goods to be sent by these trains for the Holiday's, some may be prevented.

SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON.

Petersburg, Va., December 15, 1852. 10—

Raleigh and Gaston Road.

"ORDERED that the President advertise for sale, under the charter, all Stock on which the Instalments shall not have been paid in full, on the 1st day of February next."

The attention of subscribers to the Stock of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company is particularly called to the above order. Payments may be made to W. W. Vass, Treasurer and Secretary, or to any one of the Directors of the Company.

L. O'B. BRANCH, President.

Office, Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, December 20th, 1852. 12—td.

Boots and Shoes.

CORK Sole Boots, with Double Uppers at the low price of $4,50. Double Sole Nailed Bottom Boots for Waggoners and Rail Road Hands. A large Stock of Double and Single Sole Brogans will be sold cheap. Ladies Shoes and Bootees; Manufactured by Robinson & Co.

Call and examine our Stock before buying elsewhere.

SELBY & MURRAY.

September 1852 10—

Groceries, &c.

BROWN, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar; Java, Laguira, Maracaibo and Rio Coffee, Super Imperial and Gunpowder Tea, Sperm, Admantine and Hull's & Son's Tallow Candles. Hardware, Crockery, Blacksmith's Tools. Cotton Bagging Gunny and Dundee, and Rope, Swede and English Iron, Cast Steel, Brister and German do. Blasting Powder, Horse Shoes and Horse Shoe Nails, &c., are always kept by

SELBY & MURRAY.

September, 1—9

North Carolina Manufactures.

BATTLE & SON, Are still manufacturing, at the ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, N. C. about 300,000 lbs. *Cotton Yarns*, per annum (equal to the best Georgia Yarns,) which they will deliver to Merchants free of charge, at New York prices.

Orders addressed to Battle, & Son, Rocky Mount, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

February, 1852. 29—1y.

Fine Over-Coats.

CLOTH CLOAKS with silk velvet facings. Just opened at HARDING'S EMPORIUM.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

ALEXANDER CREECH has received the largest portion of his

Stock of Fancy and Staple dry GOODS,

to which he invites the attention of all who wish to buy handsome and cheap Goods. His stock consists in part of the following:

French Musline de Lains and Merinoes,
American de Lains and Thibet Cloths,
Alboni Plaids, new style, and Prussian Cashmeres,
Alpacas, a large assortment,
English and American Prints, great variety,
Ginghams, Flannels, and Irish Linens,
Jackonette, Swiss, Checked and Talton Muslins,
French Emb'd and Woolen Shawls,
A good assortment of Gloves and Hosiery,
Work'd Collars, Edgings and Insertions,
Lyle and Thread Edgings,
Linencambric Handk's, Diapers, Bonnet-Ribbons &c., &c.
Bl'k French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satin, Silk and Cashmere Vestings,
Silk Hand'k. and Italian Cravats,
Tweeds, Sattennettes and Ohio Jeans,
Kerseys, Linseys and Blankets,
Bleach'd and Brown Domestics,
Heavy Ingrain Carpeting and Medium,
Also an assortment of Ready-Made Clothing.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes,

And many other articles not named; all of which he is determined to sell at his usual low prices, and earnestly requests all those in want of new and cheap Goods to give him a call at his stand, three doors above Mr. R. Smith's, where he will be found ready and willing to serve his customers. He returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country for past patronage, and hopes to merit the continuance of the same.

Raleigh, Sept. 17, 1852. 89—

N. C. Fashionable Jewelry Store.

PALMER & RAMSAY,

DEALERS IN

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

All Kinds of Jewelry, of the Latest Styles, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, *Perfumery, Fancy Goods and Clocks.*

THE subscribers are now receiving their Fall purchase, which is one of the most extensive ever offered for sale in the State. Consisting of 100 Gold and Silver Watches,
Large collection of Gold Chains, Sealsand Keys.
A fine lot of Diamond Rings and Pins,
Fashionable Earrings, Brestpins and Rings,
Braceletts, Cuff Pins and Armletts,
Very large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel

Spectacles,

Gold and Silver Thimbles,
Gold and Silver Pencils and Pens and Lockets,
Steel Pens and Keys, Razors, Strops and Pen Knives,
Silver Table, Deserts and Tea Spoons,
Ladles, Forks and Butter Knives, and Pickle Knives and Forks.
Castors, Gandlesticks, Snuffers and Trays,
Baskets, Waiter Coffee Urn,
Gerondoles, Coral and Card Cases,
Perfumery and Fancy Goods
All kinds of Watches, Jewelry and Clocks repaired in our usual manner.

October 4, 1852. 94

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H. High and wife Alsy, *vs* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Prigdin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Land, of the estate of Hardy Prigdin, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie, and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Standard, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday in November, A. D, 1852.

G. W. WARD, c. c. c.

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv. $5,62½.) 11—6w.

State of North Carolina---NASH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term, 1852.—Calvin Richardson and wife Piety, Wilson Rentfrow and wife Cally, William H High and wife Alsy, *vs.* Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneal, Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatmon and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny. Petition for Division of Slaves (of the estate of Hardy Pridgin, dec'd.)

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joel, Josiah, Larkin, Willie and Henry Pridgin, Calvin, Taylor and wife Polly, Raiford Kent, Elizabeth Oneale Raiford Kent and wife Cely, Henry Eatman and wife Mourning, and Archibald Barny and wife Penny, are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, for the said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Nash, at the Court House, in Nashville, on the 2nd Monday of February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, G. W. Ward, Clerk of our said Court, at office, 2nd Monday of November, A. D., 1852

G. W WARD, C. C. C

December 19, 1852. (Pr adv $5,52½.) 11—6w

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

RESTAUREANT.

THIS Establishment is fitted up in a style of neatness and convenience to suit the public.

Fresh Oysters, Fish, Birds, &c.

Received Daily,

and served up in in the best manner.

☞ Private Rooms furnished for Parties.

There are also two fine BILLIARD TABLES in the Establishment.

JOHN KANE.

RALEIGH, December 6, 1852. 7—

$ 300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Wilson England, late of the county of Catawba, stands charged with the murder of one Nathaniel Wilson in the said county, and that the said England has fled from justice, and probably escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, to the end that the said England may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Catawba County

DESCRIPTION.

Wilson England is described to be about 26 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches in height, hair and complexion rather light—lean, thin visaged and spare made eyes and mouth somewhat distorted, slight stammering in his speech, fond of disputation, and has been engaged in teaching English Grammar and Elocution.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 9th day of December, A. D., 1852.

SEAL.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

WM. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Dec. 9, 1852. 9—4w.

The Western Democrat and Lincolnton Republican will insert four times.

New Silk, Shawl and Embroidery STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he has just opened at THE NEW STORE, a splendid assortment of *Silks, Shawls, Embroideries and Dress Goods*, which he will sell at prices lower than they have ever before been offered in this city.

His stock of goods are of the newest style and latest importation, and he would invite customers to call, examine and judge for themselves, as he feels confident that, upon examination, they will compare favorably with the best in the market.

Very superior and magnificent embroidered Canton crape shawls, from 5 to $50, fine Cashmere, Thibet, plaid and Brocha Shawls at various prices. Rich Brocade, Black Italian, and fancy Silks from 40 cts. to $2 50 per yard.

Fine French embroidered collars, sleeves, chemisettes, cloths and cassimeres of superior quality, suitable for men or boy's wear; also a full assortment of gloves, hosiery, and a variety of articles, at equally low prices.

J. SMITH, Fayetteville street, next door to Mr. Partin's Shoe-Store.

Raleigh, Dec. 27th, 1852. 12—1m.

R. F. LESTER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

PETERSBURG, Va.

WILL give his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of Produce and to Forwarding Goods, &c. Attends particularly to forwarding Tobacco and other Produce to Richmond.

REFER TO—Hon. A. W Venable, and Dr. G. A. Wilson, Granville, Mr. W. L. Pomeroy, Raleigh.

November 4, 1852. —2m.

LATE PUBLICATION'S.

AUNT Phillis's Cabin, or Southern Life as it is; by Mrs. Mary H. Eastman. The History of the Mormon's, or Latter Day Saints, in the Valley of the Tyrat Salt Lake, by Lieut. J. W. Germison, of the Topographical Engineers.

Received this day, at the N. C. Book-Store, by

H. D. TURNER.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1852. 85—

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY.

J. H. HORNER, *Principal.*

T. J. HORNER, *Assistant.*

THE next session of this School will commence the 1st Monday in January. The Principal is prepared to accommodate ten or twelve boarders at $9 per month. Boys boarding in the village will be visited at their rooms every evening by the principal or his assistant.

T. H WILLIE, *Sec'y.*

Oxford, Granville, Nov. 16, 1852. 4—6w.

A good assortment of Ladies', Misses and Children's dressed and undressed MOROCCO BOOTEES, Also a great variety of Ladies, Misses, and Children's Black and colored Prunella and lasting GAITERS. Come and supply yourselves at A. J. PARTIN'S.

Raleigh, Sign of the Big Boot.

Opened this Morning,

AT HARDING'S, three dozen more of those fine French Beaver Over Coats, the style of which have been so much admired.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

T. M. ARRINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TARBOROUGH, N. C.

December 10th, 1852. 7—8t pd.

Hilliardston Male Academy.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Tuesday, January 4th, 1853.

This School is situated in a very healthy, hospitable and moral neighborhood. The public may rest assured that the strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the scholars.

TUITION—Classics,	$ 15 00
English,	10 00
Board, including washing, &c.	7 00 per month.

Pupils will be charged from the time they enter the school; no deduction for loss of time thereafter, except in case of protracted illness or urgent necessity.

J. H. McDADE, Principal.

Hilliardston, Nash county, N. C.,

December 20th, 1852. 951—w3w.

LOUISBURG FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE Spring Session of 1853, the 21st under the present Principals, Mr. and Mrs. Ray, will commence on Monday the 3rd of January, and close on the last Friday in May. It is earnestly hoped that Parents and Guardains will make every reasonable effort to have their daughters and wards in school from the first to the last day of the session. The Principal will take pleasure in sending a copy of the Circular to any who may desire full particulars. He would also state that the services of some young Ladies of very high qualifications as Teachers either of the solid branches of English, or in Music, French, Drawing &c., may be secured after the close of the next Session.

JOHN D. HAWKINS,

Pres't Board Trustees.

Dec. 16th 1852. 11—3tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

RECEIVED this day at EVANS & COOKE'S a beautiful assortment of DeLaines, black and colored Alpaccas, English Merinos, Black Silk Cashmere Shawls, Plaid do, black and colored Braids, a few pieces silk Lace, chil. Stockings, a good assortment of men's wear, Kentucky Jeans, Satinets, black Union Cassimere, Striped Cottons Also, one case Brogans, good article.

Come take a look,

At EVANS & COOKE.

No. 29, Cheap Side.

Dec. 1st, 1852. 6—

MACK MANUAL.

DANA'S Mack Manual, for Farmers, 3d edition, revised and enlarged; Book for every Farmer, Rodger's Scientific Agriculture; Norton's elements of Scientific Agriculture; Elwood's Grain Tables, showing the value of different kinds of Grain, calculated in Federal money, of any quantity, from 1 pound to 10,000 bushels, 12mo. For sale by

H. D. TURNER.

November 29, 1852. 5—

To Rent.

THE Store now occupied by Henry B. Hayes in the market square. Apply to J. M. TOWLES, or WM. STRONACK

Raleigh, January 5th, 1853. 15—1m.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Hillsborough Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE first session for 1853 will begin on the first Monday in January and continue for five months.

The patronage extended to the Institute has induced the principal to adopt measures for its enlargement and permanent establishment on the basis of a thorough and extensive course of Female education.

The several departments are already filled by highly competent instructors.

As the number boarding in the Institute is limited, early application may be necessary to ensure admittance.

The payment of one hundred dollars, in advance, will secure to a young lady all the advantages of board, and of instruction in any portion of the following branches, which can be successfully prosecuted at the same time. The payment of sixty-five dollars will secure instruction in the ordinary English branches, with board, washing, fuel and lights.

Tuition fees will be expected in advance, and all bills for board and books at the close of the session.

Tuition in Classical course,	$20
" Preparatory course,	15
Ancient and Modern Languages, each,	10
Painting and Drawing,	10
Painting in Oil colours,	15
Ornamental Needle Work,	5
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20

These prices will be charged when taken separately unless the number of studies amount to more than fifty dollars.

BENNET T. BLAKE, *Principal.*

Raleigh, December 10, 1852. 9—

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

BROGANS! BROGANS!

THE subscriber has now on hahd and intends to keep at all times during the Fall and Winter seasons a large and good assortment of Negro Shoes, for male and female, embracing all kinds used

For Plantation and other Purposes.

Amongst my assortment of Brogans may be found the Hungarian shoe and Stitchdowns, to which I would call the attention of Farmers and others in want of a superior article for their servants. My prices shall be as low as similar goods can be bought elsewhere, and I would respectfully invite the attention of all to an examination of my stock, as I shall sell low for cash.

I have also on hand and intend constantly to keep, a large and well selected assortment of

Ladie's & Gentlemen's Boots & Shoes,

including all of the latest styles and patterns. Also,

Boys and Youths Boots and Shoes,

Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,

Travelling and hair Trunks, Valices, Bonnet Boxes, Carpei Bags, Satchels, Blacking, Brushes. &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash, by

A. J. PARTIN,

Sign of the Big Boot.

Raleigh, September 18, 1852. 88—

RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

FOR THE FALL OF 1852.

Just in time for the Legislature.

THE subscriber having removed to the Corner Store House, formerly occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith, which has been recently fitted up in most elegant style, and having just returned from New York, is now opening quite a magnificent supply of *Rich Fancy Dry Goods*, of the latest importations and fashions from *Paris* and *London*, which are exceedingly attracting, and to which he would respectfully invite the attention of tasty purchasers, both among the ladies and gentlemen, from the City and surrounding country.

Also, a full supply of *Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots*, and *Bonnets* of every description.

Together with a full lot of *Ready Made Clothing* common and fine, remarkably cheap.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, October 1st, 1852. 92—

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

R. H. GRAVES, A. M., *Principal.*

Wm. M. KILPATRICK, *Assistant,*

THE Classical course will be such as to prepare boys for the Freshman Class in College.

The scientific course will embrace the higher branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Special attention will be given to the English branches.

TERMS:

For those pursuing the classical or scientific course $21 per session of 20 weeks.

For others $16.

The next session will commence on the 12th January, 1853.

December 27, 1852. 12—3w.

Warrenton Female Institute.

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE twenty-fourth semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on Monday the 3d of January next. Charges as before. Pupils are received at any time and charged from the time of entrance.

Terms $62,00 per session for Board and English tuition. Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, and Oil Painting at former rates. Vocal Music and Ornamental needle work gratis.

Circulars containing the fullest information will be sent to those applying.

GRAVES & WILCOX.

Warrenton, Dec. 2, 1852. 6—4m.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell's Female School.

HILLSBORO', N. C.

THE winter session will commence on Wednesday, the 12th of January next. The school is furnished with a new and complete apparatus, and the young ladies have access to an extensive library. Persons desiring to place their daughters or wards in this school will address REV. R. BURWELL,

Hillsboro', N. C.

Dec. 16, 1852. 10—w4w.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 21st term of this School will commence on the 6th of January, 1853. The expense of the board of pupils with tuition in English, French, and Music, is $125,00, for a term of 5 months.

For a circular containing full information, apply to the Rector. ALDERT SMEDES.

Nov. 20, 1852. 4—6w.

Commission Business.

THE undersigned will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of

STAINBACK & HARDEE.

Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.

F. C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE.

November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

GENTLEMEN who are desirous of good health would do well to call at A. J. Partin's and supply themselves with a pair of Cork Sole or Water-proof BOOTS, which they can purchase for a small sum of money not exceeding four dollars and fifty cents.

Raleigh, Sept. 18, 1852. 88—

JUST OPENED, a good assortment of Gents fine Calf Stitched Boots and Shoes. Also, 200 pairs business boots. A. J. PARTIN.

Raleigh, Sept. 16th, 1852. 88—

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature to incorporate the "Manteo Mining Company."

Nov 20, 1852. 4—

Old English Pine Apples, and Philadelphia made Cheese, just arrived at

TUCKER'S.

PLEASANT GROVE ACADEMY,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE exercises of this School will commence on Monday, the 3rd of January next, under the charge of Mr. A. DAVIS, a gentleman of several years experience as a teacher. The Academy is situated about a half mile from the old Midway Academy, equi-distant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs, in one of the most healthy sections of the State.

This institution is preparatory to any College the student may prefer. The rooms will be neat and comfortable and every facility afforded the students to enable them to pursue their studies. Board can be had with either of the subscribers and Mrs. Elizabeth Branch, at $7,00 per month. No extra charge for lights.

English Branches $10 per session,

Languages $15 per session.

W. J. BRANCH,
JOHN J. JONES,
THOMAS A. PERSON.
NATH'L. H. MACON.

Nov. 8, 1852. 6—4w.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,

Germanton, N. C.

Rev. GEORGE M. EVERHART, Principal, and Professor of Greek and Natural Science.

RUFUS R. SMITH, Professor of Latin and English.

IGNATIUS E. SHUMATE, Teacher in Mathematics.

THE next session of this Institution will open Thursday, January 6th, 1853. It is very important that those intending to enter, should be present on the first day. The several departments mentioned above will receive the special attention of those having charge of them. In the department of Natural Science weekly lectures will be delivered. The Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus is superior, and cost nearly $700. The Cabinet of Minerals and Fossils numbers 5 or 600 specimens; and the Library nearly 700 volumes of new books.

The prices of tuition are 7, 10 and $15 per session. Board is $6 per month, including fuel and washing.

All communications should be addressed to the Principal.

November 26th, 1852. 5—16thJan.

Select Classical and Mathematical School,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. Principal.

THE exercices of this Institution will be resumed on the first Monday of January next.

The Principal has been successfully engaged in the business of instructing Boys in North Carolina for twenty-two years, and in Warrenton for the last thirteen years. Particular attention is given to the moral as well as the intellectual training of the Boys. The Principal relies upon the merits of the School for the patronage of an enlightened community.

TERMS:

For Board for the session of five months,	$50,00
" Fuel, Lights, &c., in Room,	5,00
" Tuition in Languages, Mathematics,	17,50
" " in English branches,	12,50
" " in French, (extra,)	10 00
" Fuel in School Room,	1 00

December 18, 1852. 11—4w.

THE TONGUE OF NESTOR

That dropped words "like honey" from his lips, entransing his hearers with a voice more musical than the notes of "dying swans," could not have had a subject to exhausted "The Lava Floods of Eloquence" possessing more interest to the Human Family than the World-Wide Renown and Brilliant Luck of that Truly Fortunate and Old Established Lottery Firm,

PYFER & CO.,

No. 1, Light St., Baltimore, Md.

Whose matchless fame, "in days of yore" would not only have been saluted by the strains of Memnon's Lute whose silvery tones hail'd "Aurora's Birth;" but the magic skill of the Chisel of Lyssippus, would have left to "After Ages," a monument to their memory, more towering in its solemn grandeur, than the Mausoleum of Caria's King.

Restless Spirit of Crocsus, Son of Halyattes! Gaze on our "handy work." Witness the hoards of wealth we dispense, and then in silent sorrow, hie thee back to the "Hades" again.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

Sold and Paid!

Splendid Schemes for January, 1853.

☞ The Certificate Prices of packages of quarter tickets only, are given below.

Date. Jan.	Capital Prizes.		No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$10,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	$12	$45 00
3	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	30 00
4	24,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
5	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
6	18,656	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	19 00
7	17,500	78 Nos	16 drawn	5	17 00
8	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
10	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
11	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
12	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
13	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
14	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
15	50,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	15	70 00
17 5 of	12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	30 00
18	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
19	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
22	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
24	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
25	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	37,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	10	36 00
27	27,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
28	12,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	4	12 00
29	64,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	20	75 00
31	31,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	10	30 00

☞ Drawings forwarded to Correspondents by the first mails after the lotteries are drawn.

☞ Correspondents will please order a few days before the lotteries are drawn.

There is a large per centage in favor of those purchasers who order by the Package, and the chances of drawing four of the largest Prizes in the Scheme, are thereby secured. We advise the purchase of Packages of Tickets in every instance.

GREAT SALE OF PRIZES!

The Grand Capital Prize of $60,000 sold in a Package of Half Tickets to an old Correspondent in De Soto County Mississippi—he had bad luck for some time but Persevered.

$24,000, in package Quarter tickets sent to Georgia.
$20,608, in package of wholes sent to S. Carolina.
$10,000, in package of whole tickets sent to N. Carolina
$35,000, in package quarter tickets sent to N. Carolina
$16,312, in package half tickets sent to Pennsylvania.
$26,000, in package of eights sent to Virginia.
$5,000, in single whole ticket sent to Alabama.
$10,040, in single half ticket sent to Tennessee.

So we go—every day selling and paying the Prizes, and raising the poor man to a level with the rich "Nabob." Thousands who once never read a lottery advertisement, are now awakening to the importance of this beautiful system of realizing Fortunes from small outlays. How easy can the price of a Package or single Ticket be saved, "little by little," to invest in the

Maryland Lotteries!

PYFER & CO. SUB-AGENTS.

Think how pleasant it will be to have "Fortune buckled on your back," in this easy manner, and no longer hesitate to make at least one trial, at the truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.,

No 1. Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

January 1st, 1853. 14—

Candle and Lamp Wick.

A LARGE supply for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Tar River Academy.

THE first session of this School will commence on the 12th day of January next.

Terms per session of five months:

The Englishbranches, $7 50, $10, $12 50, according to advancement.

Higher Languages, $15.

The Trustees consider themselves fortunate in having secured the services of Mr. John F. Dance, who has had charge of the School for the present year, and has given entire satisfaction. Board can be secured with the Trustees at $5 per month, which very low price is adopted for the purpose of enabling them the better to educate their own sons by securing students at a distance.

The School is located in Granville County, 9 miles west of Oxford, in a healthy and moral neighborhood, with as few temptations to vice and immorality as any, and convenient to several Churches of the different denominations. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary*

TRUSTEES.

DR. JAS. A. RUSSELL, WILLIAM CLEMENT,
ALLEN WALKER, JAS. C. COZART,
LEWIS P. ALLEN.

Tar River P. O., }
Granville Co., } 7—w.td.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that eligible and central Ware-house (4 story) with Wharf property attached (in fee) so long occupied by him. It is one of the best stands in the City for conducting a flourishing business.

Also, his dwelling house and lot situated in a very airy and healthy part of the city. The House contains nine rooms and has every convenience. The lot is 64 feet by 200 feet, and has in addition to the dwelling a large out Kitchen, with servant's rooms above, Spring house, cistern, and well of water. The subscriber having determined to leave Norfolk, is induced to sell at a great sacrifice. Apply to

P. S. SCHLIECKES,

Norfolk, Va.

November 29th, 1852. 5—5w.

$300 REWARD.

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that one Turner Edmundson, late of the County of Greene, stands charged with the murder of one James Taylor, late of said County, and that said Turner Edmundson has fled from justice and escaped beyond the limits of this State.

Now therefore to the end that the said Turner Edmundson may be arrested and brought to trial for said offence, I do hereby issue this my Proclamation offering a reward of Three Hundred Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Greene County.

DESCRIPTION.

Turner Edmundson is described to be about six feet six inches high, stoops forward a little, hair and whiskers black mixed with gray, age about forty-five years, large black eyes, speaks slow and calmly under all circumstances. He was raised in Greene, from whence he removed to Texas some years ago, where his family still remains. For a few years past he has been in California.

Given under my hand and attested with the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this, the 6th day of January, A. D., 1853.

DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor,

W. H. JONES, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, January, 6, 1853. 954—4w.

The Wilmington Journal will give four weekly insertions.

NEW FIRM!

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has associated with him in the Clothing business—MR. JOHN L. KING and Mr. JAS. H. BIGGS, who have been for some time connected with the establishment and are well acquainted with the business. In future the business will be conducted in the name of

J. J. BIGGS & CO.

By this new arrangement one of the firm is expected to spend about one half of his time at the North, making purchases and superintending the manufacture of READY MADE CLOTHING. The intention of the new firm will be to offer greater inducements than heretofore, both as regards variety and prices.

The subscriber tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers for their patronage and support, and earnestly solicits a continuance to the new firm. J. J. BIGGS.

North Carolina Clothing Store!

THE subscribers most respectfully call the attention of the citizens of the State to their Stock of

Clothing and Furnishing Goods;

also, a fine stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order in the most approved manner. The balance of their stock of

Heavy Winter Coats,

will be sold at a very small advance on the first cost—for cash. Their furnishing goods will also be sold at reduced prices.

A fine lot of Hats always on hand. Cutting done at the shortest notice.

Call at No. 10, Fayetteville Street.

J. J. BIGGS & Co.

Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 954—w4w.

NEW CO-PARTNERSHIP.

BRITTON & TODD, having this day associated with them Mr. BENJ. H

REMARKS OF MR. VENABLE,

OF NORTH CAROLINA,

Delivered in the House of Representatives, January 31, 1853.

Mr. HOUSTON. I move to take up House bill No. 332, making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the 30th June, 1854.

The motion was agreed to.

The bill was then read through by the Clerk.

Mr. VENABLE. Mr. Chairman, I had intended to have addressed the Committee of the Whole on the President's message during the first days of the session, on the foreign policy to which it refers, but the introduction of the tariff, and the discussion which sprung up thereon, as well as a serious indispssition which prevented my attendance in the House, rendered it impossible. I do not regret the event, because I am gratified that the House manifests a disposition to consider and refer the message, and avert the discursive and interminable debate which was likely to arise. It is to me a source of great regret, in thinking of the past, that the House were chargeable, during the last session, with at least an apparent want of courtesy to the Executive in that during a term of ten months, his message was never referred to the appropriate committees—I say apparent, because I am very far from supposing that anything of the kind was intended. It is worthy of remark, however, that such an occurrence is not to be found in any previous portion of our legislative history. It is to be hoped that it may not occur again. I trust that I shall be pardoned for availing myself of the first opportunity of expressing my views upon a subject second to none in importance, which we may be called upon to consider—matters involving momentous consequences to ourselves and our posterity—interests which affect our relations with the whole civilized world—and consequences which must give character to the future progress of the principles of free government—deciding whether our example and our institutions are really to be such an exposition of our purposes as shall authorize our claim to speak as the practical benefactors of mankind. None can be insensible to the responsibilities which rest upon this Government in the judgment of the world.

It is our high duty, Mr. Chairman, to demonstrate, by a constitutional and wise administration of our domestic affairs, and a just and honorable policy towards other nations, that free government—the government of the people is not a failure, but a successful experiment of all that is desirable in social organization—an undeniable proof that it is the best and safest mode of administering political power, looking alike to external peace and internal prosperity, originating in a just conception of the dignity of man, and continually illustrating in practice the highest excellence attainable by human wisdom. That this is practicable I cannot doubt. But I am equally sure that it can be secured only by prudent policy, and a stern adherence to the precepts of justice and an inflexible determination to regard the rights of other nations, and the restraint of all desires of undue advancement of our own interests at their expense. Our original organization as a Government, and our unparalleled progress to wealth, greatness, and power, would, in any other age of the world, have been considered a romance. The historian who should have recorded such annals, would have been esteemed as one who was not careful of the truthfulness of his statements, and men would have regarded his narrative as evidence of a powerful imagination rather than the medium for the ascertaining facts. In three quarters of a century, a people weak in numbers, and of small resources, have advanced to the position of one of the first Powers of the earth. To us this great trust has descended; and I surely do not claim too much when I say that it becomes us to be watchful that progress be for the future in the right direction, and that nothing should be lost by a policy which shall cast suspicion upon our national integrity, or introduce false principles into the administration of our Government.

I have been induced to make these remarks, because the message has presented for our consideration the subject of the acquisition and annexation of Cuba, as well as by the demonstrations which both the press and many of those who form public opinion have for some time since made before the country. We have heard of the capacity of some to swallow a whole country, and others who desire the American continent and the adjacent islands. These are sometimes the uttered sentiments of those in high places. Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and the islands of the seas, are all looked to as the subject of acquisition in the great history of progress and the propagation of free principles. From all this, Mr. Chairman, I enter my dissent. The almost unlimited territory now in our possession is surely enough for us to pause upon in order to complete the great work which we have to do within our own borders. The harvest of prosperity in which we are called to labor and reap is ample, rich, abundant, which, as a wise people, we ought to be content at least for a season to enjoy. To hazard such brilliant prospects would be both unwise and wicked.

We have been but inattentive observers of passing events not to know that there is, and has been, a purpose formed by those who have manifested the courage to effect it, to acquire the possession of Cuba by creating and fostering a spirit of revolution there, and a separation of that Island from the dominion of the Spanish Crown. Of such a system of intervention I cannot approve. I think it peculiarly our duty to discountenance any such enterprises, to enforce the laws which grow out of our treaty stipulations, to maintain peace with our neighbors, and to regard the eternal principles of justice in all our transactions.

In the message of the President our relations with the Spanish Government in reference to Cuba are before us for consideration; and I take this occasion to remark, that it is due to him to acknowledge that he has endeavored to execute the laws in relation to the forcible invasion of Cuba by American citizens. I cannot censure him because he did not countenance the invasion of the territory of a people with whom we were and are at peace. Our Government cannot and ought not to be complicated with such transactions. It is due to the Executive to declare that he did in his policy discourage and refuse to protect those who, in full view of the consequences, embarked in that disastrous enterprise. I weep over the fate of those who were victims. They fell martyrs in a cause in which they risked their lives, their all. They have the honors of martydom, the only alternative to success. I cannot condemn the Executive because he refused to implicate our Government with this matter—because he refused to recognize those who, by a violation of the laws, had placed themselves beyond their protection as American citizens recognized by treaty stipulations. Should the citizens or subjects of any foreign Power invade the State of North Carolina, and attempt to effect a revolution there, there would be accorded to them summary justice. The most expeditious mode of execution even with a grape-vine, should a rope be inconvenient, would close the transaction. I cannot condemn in the government of Cuba that which my own State would and ought not to do. I admit no party ties or allegiance which would cause me to acknowledge that to be politically right which is morally wrong. I expect to keep company with my conscience long after political relations shall cease.

In this matter, Mr. Chairman, as in all others, I mean to recognize the obligations which rest upon a Christian statesman. I am always pleased to derive light from a source where error never has thrown its cloud—where truth shines upon the page and gives out a light which cannot mislead. We are taught by all history, human and divine, that the punishment of nations as such is in this world, because they exist only here. Populous countries, great empires, once the wonder of the world, have filled the measure of their iniquities, of rapine and oppression, and live only in tradition, or as beacons on the shores of the tide of time. They have perished for the violation of the great principles of justice, the victims of their own accumulated crimes. The disregard of physical laws brings immediate punishment to the offender; the violation of moral laws, although long delayed, is not the less certain. Nations as well as individuals are subjected to the same results, and with equal certainty. The desire for the acquisition of territory in general and of Cuba in particular, under the name of progress, threatens to involve our country in difficulties of a most complicated character. And there is something curious in the fact that many who made much capital, in a recent election, of the known desire of one of the candidates to annex Canada, have lost sight of that enormity in the great desireableness of this tropical Island lying on our coasts; the evils, manifest in the incorporation of English territory with institutions greatly resembling our own, should be so overwhelming, and the absorption of a population wanting sympathy with ours, should present no such difficulties—awaken no such apprehensions.

Sir, I have no hesitation in declaring that should Cuba be alienated by Spain, the United States must be a party to such alienation. We cannot consent to the transfer of that Island to any other Power. But the transfer, if made, will be on terms consistent with the honor of both and all parties concerned. But Spain, the owner of the Island, is the proper holder, and whilst Spain holds it we have our best interests subserved. That Spain means to hold it we have the best evidence, because the publication of the late negotiations discloses that Spain refuses to sell—rejects the proposition to disintegrate her empire by selling her domains. No Power of Europe is disposed to seize upon Cuba, at least so far as indicated by current events. France and England have proposed to unite with us to guaranty the possession of that Island to Spain. Whilst I approve of the rejection of that alliance by the Government of the United States, I mention it as an evidence that there is no purpose to divest Spain of her possessions by the Powers of Europe. The policy which our interest indicates is to leave Cuba in the possession of Spain, her rightful owner, and to the rest of the world a disinterested stakeholder, and leave to the future the development of the proper course to be pursued Annexation of territory may become indispensable; and when it is so, I approve the act. I advocated the annexation of Texas—I approve of the purchase of Louisiana. The mouth of the Mississippi, and the military importance of Texas, rendered both indispensable to our interests, and were of paramount importance. And whilst an advocate and defender of the Mexican war, believing it to be just, and one in which the country was properly engaged, I was inclined to take just as small a portion of territory, in closing the war, unless entirely divested of population, as was consistent with our honor. Our country, prosperous as it is, needs nothing so much as repose—nothing so important as a deliverance from vexatious disputes, and the disturbance and misdirection of those energies now so successfully employed for our prosperity.

It was with great satisfaction that I read the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, [Mr. Mason,] the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. With his views, as there expressed, I entirely concur. The honor and the interests of the country will always be safe when guided by such policy. But I am far from supposing, with some others, that our *manifest destiny*—our power of expansion, and our duty to propagate free principles, demands so extended a theatre as this whole continent, and the islands adjacent thereto. I dissent from the opinion that we are to be propagandists of the principles of free government in any other mode than by the bright example of success at home. Of all people, those of our own country should be most averse to intervention in the affairs of others—most jealous of intervention by others in our own. The good sense of the people rebuked the designs of a distinguished, or rather notorious and splendid wanderer, who, a short time since, sought to involve us in the troubles of Europe. He succeeded at least in finding friends enough to give him that *material aid* which replenished his exhausted exchequer, which he now may quietly enjoy free from the demands for coupons by the holders of Hungarian bonds. Conservative myself, I represent a people who are strictly conservative—conservative in the highest sense in requiring a strict adherence to the Constitution and laws, and an unwavering regard for the rights of all nations. Conservative in the protection of property, and the preservation of individual rights. Denying the right of all to intervene in the social and domestic institutions, ready to resist all interference with their rights. It is for this reason that I hold that those who intervene must take the consequences of thoir own conduct. It becomes a personal concern of their own, and the result must be felt by themselves alone.

We cannot be insensible to the spirit of propagandism which deeply affects a portion of the people. If it be either encouraged or fostered by the Government, if it pass without rebuke, if it be not repressed, our people must come to be considered the brigands of the world, going forth to seize upon the possessions of adjoining nations, and as a natural consequence, concentrate upon us the focus of indignation and ill-will of all the world. This ought to be so. The individual whose grasping disposition, whose unsatiable rapacity, leading him to oppress the poor, and overreach the feeble, may acquire property, but the end will be disastrous. There is but one code of morals for all; the principles of justice are eternal. Observation as well as experience, passing events as well as the records of the past, have been but little heeded, if this lesson has not been learned.

I have already said that our Maker punishes nations in this world, because they exist only here. Man's individuality exists forever. Nations are of this world alone. Their rise and their decay are not accidental. Virtue produces the one, and crime and vice the other. Ages intervene, until the cup of iniquity is full. The kindled wrath of heaven sends forth the fire of desolation, to sweep them away. Countries which thousands of years ago were filled with a dense population, rich in teeming abundance, whose merchants were princes, and whose citizens lords of the earth, are now barren wastes; their ruined capitals the theater for antiquarian research; their inhabitants wandering tribes with whom the knowledge of former grandeur is so diluted with fable, as only to mislead the inquirer. I commend those who are so full of our destiny, and see its fulfillment in the absorption of Canada and Cuba, the continent and the adjacent islands, to an instructive lesson found in the history of a certain king of Israel. Surrounded by wealth, and all that heart could desire, he saw the vineyard of a poor and humble neighbor living near him, in which he cultivated his vines. He looked upon and coveted it. Rapacity controlled his heart, and he determined to possess it. All his wealth was valueless, unless he could obtain Naboth's vineyard. He offered to purchase it, it was convenient to his palace; he offered to give him a better and more valuable one; he desired it for a garden of herbs. The offers were declined by the eloquent reply; "How shall I sell the inheritance of my fathers?" But a counsellor appeared, who, unlike those who usually sustain the relation of wife, advised that false witnesses should be raised up to prove that Naboth had blasphemed God and the king. This was done; Naboth was stoned to death; his vineyard was seized; but the end was not yet. The prophet announced the judgment of Heaven; the dogs licked the blood of the king at the place where Naboth was stoned; and the dogs devoured the body of Jezebel, whose counsels had controlled him. Many acts of wickedness had preceded, but this was the crowning one. The punishment was not the result of the prophet's warning, but the consequence of crime.

Cuba is convenient to our coast, the key of the Gulf. It is a tropical garden of the richest herbs, clothed in perpetual verdure and inexhaustible in the spontaneous productions of nature. Cuba is the inheritance of the Spanish Crown, and Spain declines to sell that inheritance. Foreigners—our own citizens amongst others—disturb the peace, inflame discontent, and excite rebellion amongst the people. Exasperation, producing vigilance and prompt execution of police regulations, give rise to difficulties and misunderstandings. Can it be wise or just for the Government of the United States to seek this occasion for war and conquest? For the conduct of our own citizens has indefinitely postponed the probability of purchase. Should the sensitiveness produced by aggression, be entirely overlooked, and all of our resentments and sympathies directed against the injured party? Suppose the scene of the operations transferred to any of the southern States. Continual apprehensions of the landing of adventurers known to be of a neighboring State, to overturn all the institutions recognized by law, would any one expect the measures either of prevention or redress, to be weighed in golden scales? In this view it is, that whilst in some of the reasonings of the Executive, and some portions of his policy, I do not concur, I cannot withhold the declaration that he has manifested a laudable purpose to maintain treaty relations, to execute the laws, and I cannot censure a forbearance to resent strongly, what in other circumstances would call for a far different course. He fully understood the cause of provocation. He knew the extent of the injury and the failure of the expedition last directed to Cuba, demonstrated that even the excuse of aiding the people, in a revolution, was a fallacy, because the people did not rise, unite with, and lead the invaders to victory. There was not such discontent with the existing state of things, as justified even the propagandists of the principles of freedom to embark in the adventure, unless they took their lives in their hands. To none but those who coveted the crown of martyrdom did this enterprise offer any inducements.

Sir, filibustering has become a regularly installed word in our language. We have taken the liberty of altering it, and clothing it in American dress as is our wont in such cases. Originally freebooter in old English, flibustier in French, flibustero in Spanish, it is now in our tongue filibuster, but still a freebooter, and it will not be surprising if it should become one day the watchword of a party. If the principles of any party should correspond to the term, I utterly eschew the connection therewith. I desire to be explicit upon this subject. If the policy of any Administration is to make the United States the brigands of the world; if we are to become a race, a nation of buckaniers; if we are to adopt the policy of falling upon our weaker neighbors and appropriating their possessions, and thus fill the measure of national iniquity, I utterly denounce the policy, and in the face of the country and the world, and of high Heaven, I declare my hands to be clear, I wash them of any such guilt. It is guilt of the deepest die.

I adhere to the Monroe doctrine: Europe cannot and must not interfere with the nations of this continent who are struggling for their liberty and have asserted their independence. Neither can this Government regard without offense the attempt to colonize monarchical institutions upon the continent of America. By this I stand in the fullest meaning of the terms. I also adopt the rest of the Monroe doctrine in the same message: That during the struggle between the Spanish colonies and Spain the United States maintained a strict neutrality—a neutrality as proper at this time as then. And whilst I do not hesitate to say that I could not consent that Cuba should pass into the possession of any other Power than the United States, I am equally confident that, unless circumstances greatly change, it is best for all concerned that it remain in the possession of Spain. There are strong reasons for believing that, under all aspects of the question, the present interest of the United States will be most effectually secured by the continued ownership of Spain. Purchase is for the present out of the question. Spain has refused to sell. The course of our own people was mainly instrumental in that determination. The only mode of acquisition besides is by conquest in a war with Spain, or annexation after a revolution has been successfully prosecuted to independence. The first can only be justified by wrongs inflicted and unredressed by Spain upon the United States; for no just man can for a moment tolerate the monstrous wickedness of a war of conquest. War, the greatest temporal evil, except national dishonor, and never justifiable except as the ultimate resort. War, if unjust, is the greatest crime which stains the world. For this there exists no pretext, and it is presumed none will arise. The second involves consequences of the gravest character. None can be ignorant that the true cause which makes Cuba desirable is in the fact that it is cultivated by slave labor, which alone gives value to agricultural pursuits in tropical countries. Would not the instincts of self-preservation, as well as a determination to render valueless possessions forcibly wrested from the dominion of Spain, cause them to liberate the slaves of Cuba, in order to arrest the spirit of aggression by foreign adventurers? Should this be done, of what value would the possessions be to the South? What a nuisance would be established upon our coast. If liberated by the Queen and Cortes, there is not, neither ought there to be, any legislative power to make them slaves again. I could never vote to enslave any man who had ever possessed a right to liberty according to the laws of the Government in which he lived. Sir, if you were in command of an army in the presence of an enemy—if you had a large magazine of the munitions of war, which would most probably fall into the enemy's hands, would you not destroy them to prevent that result? The Russian Autocrat covered himself with glory by burning his capital to destroy an invader. Spain, exasperated with the power to inflict the injury upon those with whom she was at war, would do the same. Such an annexation would indeed be the opening of Pandora's box—a legacy of evil never to be exhausted. The greatest and most far-seeing friends of the South and southern institutions, looked upon this question of the acquisition of Cuba with the deepest concern. And here, sir, I would with pious and reverential care, perform a duty which I owe to the memory of a distinguished statesman, whose unclouded and unequaled mind constanly reflected upon and studied the interests of his country generally, and his section in particular—whose pure heart to its latest throb was filled with love to his country, and whose matured judgment made him the safest guide. I refer to the great South Carolinian, who but two days before his death, charged me, that should he be misrepresented upon this subject, to give to the world his true opinion. It has been said that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of the annexation of Cuba; that he was for annexation at all events. This is not true. I feel bound by a promise made him to correct the statement.

He said if Cuba ever comes to us, it must be by treaty, honorable and satisfactory to both countries, otherwise it is forbidden fruit to the United States. This was said in reference to the indirect mode of acquiring it by annexation after a revolution, rendered successful chiefly by adventurers from this country. The conversation related to an interview with certain persons, inhabitants of Cuba, who called upon him a few days before. A gentleman now present in this House was with me when they called on Mr. Calhoun; we rose to leave the room, he requested us to remain and witness the conversation. They spoke to him of the expected revolution and the operations of General Lopez; he said what we now all know to be true, "gentlemen, you are mistaken, Cuba is not ripe for revolution; her people are not ready for such a state of things, and if Lopez invades Cuba, the enterprise will be a failure, and I tell you, that under no circumstances can this Government be complicated with this revolution." He often said to me, Cuba, from her situation, can never be alienated to any other Power than the United States, and Spain, the owner, is the best stakeholder; best for us and best for the world. Nothing but unavoidable necessity could justify force in taking it. The purchase is improbable, and we now have most of the commercial advantages without the expense of administering the government. There were the words and opinions of one whose bright name will ever irradiate the pages of our annals. Pure, wise, patriotic and just, one who cherished no narrow views, and whose opinions and conclusions were the result of profound thought and impartial investigation; a statesman as contradistinguished from a mere politician; a man who had the firmness to be just amidst the outbreakings of senseless clamor, and whose expectations of the future, almost amounted to prescience.

Reflection, Mr. Chairman, has confirmed me in the propriety of his conclusions. Independently of the difficulty just referred to, the emancipation of the slaves in Cuba in case of a revolution, (which act would meet the approbation both of France and England, whose emancipated colonies surround the Island) there are other objections to the acquisition, not only of Cuba, but of Canada, or any other territory, which deeply impress my mind. Some two years since we witnessed the deep agitation in this Hall, and throughout the country, upon the territorial question. I have drank the cup which was then presented to my lips in the shape of the compromise. I did it at the command of the State to whom I owe my allegiance; and to whom and my Creator alone I owe allegiance. At the command of my State I acquiesced in measures of which I did not and do not approve. But I will not commit treason against the State whose constitution and laws protect me. I acquiesced because those who had a right to control me required it. I acquiesced honestly. I sacrificed feeling and judgment in doing so, but I was bound to do both at the command of my sovereign State. I am not now willing to disturb that which I am solemnly bound to obey. The country demands repose; and I trust it may have repose. I will look for peace, and will not prophesy evil. I cannot if I would, be ignorant of the fact, that the acquisition of territory must again awaken sectional hostility between the North and South. Contention will again break forth with renewed vigor with the acquisition of new territory, fanning into life a flame which will sweep over the whole land. I cannot be ignorant that such an acquisition would bring back a renewed agitation of that subject, which the experience of the past few years has rendered so painful to every member of the House.

But, sir, carrry out the doctrine which has been often asserted with reference to the acquisition of Cuba; get it fairly of you can, but get it any how, and the same view will annex Canada. This is not desirable. We have already a vast fertile unoccupied territory. The millions of Europe are emptying upon our shores, and, like the drops which fall into the ocean and then disappear and go to swell the mighty mass of waters, they flow along to the great West, and cover our territories. We feel their landing for a moment, and they disappear and go where bread can be obtained. Millions and millions of acres in the great West are yet lying uncultivated. Yet we hear desires expressed for more territory, and Cuba must be acquired to furnish an outlet for our slaves! Sir, there is a great mistake upon this subject a grievous miscalculation of the effect of such an outlet. If Cuba was a new and unsettled country, and with capabilities for production such as it now possesses, then it would afford the outlet for the extension of the area of slave territory. But Cuba has a great population—a vast multitude of slaves and free blacks, as well as of Spanish population already there; and such is the unproductiveness of the negro race that the slave trade is the means of supply. This, upon the transfer of the Island, must cease, and would cease. The drain for labor would be from the Atlantic slave States already deficient in operatives. Railroads and other developing improvements are incalculably increasing production, and land is abundant and labor scarce. The drain of labor would operate most deleteriously upon the State of North Carolina, as upon all the sea-board States.

But, sir, this is a branch of the subject which I may more suitably discuss before my constituents, than on the present occasion.

I believe in the adaptation of our institutions to the government of all who will ever grow up within our limits. Among those indoctrinated from childhood with the principles of the common law, there is no difficulty in administering the Government, but there can be no more hazardous experiment than the absortion of a whole people with different views of government, and with different views of the relations of men with each other, into another political organization. They will constitute a disturbing element in the legislation, and will destroy the peace, the harmony, and prosperity of the country.

We have heard a great deal of sympathy for human liberty—sympathy for the human race. When I was a younger man, I had not the same view of this subject which I have now; but I have seen this sort of sympathy clustering around every kind of fanaticism. We have seen it producing evil, falsely named good, and destroying, instead of promoting the peace of the country. It may do for fourth of July orations to hear sophomoric talk about human rights, and trumpets calling to victory, and all that sort of thing, but when you come down to the solemn reality of life, we find that every nation in the world that can take care of its liberty has obtained it; and there are nations who have it not—the reason is, because they cannot take care of it. Suppose a portion of the people of any country have rebelled, and you send troops thither for the purpose of sustaining the weaker party against the stronger, do you not see that as soon as those troops are withdrawn, the stronger party will recover their ascendency? Do you not see that by your own principles, the majority have the right to govern, and that when you send an army to force liberty upon a people who do not understand it, when you have withdrawn that force, the stronger party will overpower and put down the weaker? If we set ourselves at work as crusaders to establish human liberty, you destroy everything at home. We desert all of our best interests. We lose everything like State sovereignty, and we concentrate around our Government principles and influences which, while they strike to enlarge our limits, strike at the root of our liberties also.

I am conservative, thoroughly and utterly so; I am in favor of protecting my rights in my own property, the rights of my constituents, and the rights of my neighbors. We cannot live in peace with other nations, if we disregard the rights of property in those nations. Sir, human liberty exists only in and with the principles of the common law. The reason why the South American republics have never been able to establish their liberty has been that they have not the substratum of that embodied perfection of human reason, the common law.

We sometimes speak of the two pence tax upon tea as the cause of our revolutionary war. That led to the disruption, but was only an item in the account. It was the principle sought to be imposed upon us of taxation without representation. We were the descendants of the Cavaliers and Puritans. The Cavaliers drove the Puritans from England to Plymouth, and Puritans in England, in turn, drove the Cavaliers to the mouth of the James river. Yet, with these hostile parties in England, what do we find at the commencement of the Revolution? Patrick Henry, the Cavalier and Randolph, the Cavalier, with Adams, the Puritan, join in the summons to arms. Their ancestors found a temple in the wilderness, a church without a bishop and a State without a King, and Puritan and Cavalier united to perpetuate both. It was rational liberty which they possessed, and for it they cheerfully endured their trials.

I look back with pleasure to the fact that I was one of the few who refused to vote congratulations upon that resolution, which threw out the king, and threw up the Provisional Government of France. I never believed there was anything there worthy of admiration, and we have seen it advancing from one step to another, until we have seen a mushroom emperor clad in the paraphernalia of a great kinsmen at one time the conqueror of Europe, and the wonder of his age at another, and at last a captive on a lonely isle of the sea. He has passed over vows, constitutions, engagements; and the voices so lately raised in a shout for liberty, equality, fraternity, now shout long live the emperor.

He has taken one more step towards ruin, one more act in the drama so frequently performed of late years is re-enacted before the world—the end is by-and-by—just another step.

Those who are worthy of freedom, and will take care of it, have it. Look over the whole broad earth, and show me men capable of self-government, men worthy of liberty and her institutions, and I will show you men who are free.

There never was a more mischievous error than that which assumes that the people and the politicians of this country, are propagandists of free principles and free government. With such people and such politicians, I have no affiliation.

I will do justice to the President, though he and I differ about many things, and though I have never been a supporter of the present Administration, nor has its policy met with my approbation. Justice requires me to say that in regard to this filibustering spirit, he has maintained a position which ought to secure to him the respect of this people. Some of the processes of his reasoning I do not concur in, and some of his deductions I repudiate. There are things in his message, with which I do not agree; but for his general policy in discountenancing the invasion of a country with which we are at peace, I take this occasion to say, he deserves the respect of the country. I have yet to learn that anything is to be gained by denying justice to any man, whether of your own or any other party.

But, sir, I do not speak by the book; I am not in communication with those coming into power, further than as an humble member of the party, and as one of those who supported the election of the President elect. But I firmly believe, and I cherish the belief, that the incoming Administration will maintain a policy upon this subject which will be elevated and blameless. I have determined thus early in the session to make known my opinions to those interested in them, and to those whom I have the honor to represent; and to enter my solemn protest against a policy which looks to the absorption of adjoining countries—which disregards treaty stipulations, and must tend to the acquisition of still further territory, undesirable at the present time, and which must renew all the agitation from which we have just escaped.

There is another view, Mr. Chairman, of this matter, to which I will refer, and to which I especially desire to call the attention of my friends from the South. It would certainly be bad policy for us to acquire Cuba—slaveholding Cuba as it is—if we could get it, so long as it can be peaceably held by Spain, as a disinterested stakeholder. Can any one from the slaveholding country fail to see that the slave interest in the United States is the focus against which the sympathies, the meddlesome sympathies, of the whole world is directed? Can any one fail to see the importance of having as many interested in that institution as possible? Suppose we could absorb Cuba to-day, we should have the united opposition of all the governments of the earth against us, and against our institution. Spain is now interested, and Brazil is interested in preserving that institution. Suppose we should acquire Cuba to-day, we should have all the machinery of all the fanaticism of all the world leagued against us.

I am one of those who feel no sort of hesitation in saying that the institution of slavery is a wholesome, a good, and a valuable one, socially, morally, and politically; that it is the only condition in which the African in contact with the white race, can be happy and useful. Look over the broad face of the earth, and there are not three millions of Africans that are as Christianized, as civilized, and as happy as those who are depending upon their masters, connected with the social institutions of the South. These opinions are known to you, and I do not now throw them out as new. I am unwilling that our slaves should be drained off to supply a vacancy which the cutting off of the slave trade will create in Cuba. If we acquire Cuba, we get what is of but little value to us. If we take it by force, we get a Pandoro's box with it.

I, sir, adhere to the Monroe doctrine. I am opposed to European interference with any people struggling for liberty upon our continent. I will go the full extent of that doctrine, and I will never agree to force my notions of liberty upon any people at the point of the bayonet. I will never agree to a policy which holds out a pretext of loving justice, of loving liberty and human rights, when underneath the whole lies a purpose of plunder and robbery—a war of the strong against the weak—and thus bring down upon us the judgments of Heaven, which it is impossible for us to escape. The principles of justice are as eternal as the heavens, and their disregard has never failed under any circumstanres to bring a bitter scourge upon any nation that has violated them. I, for one, desire no such mischief for my country; and I trust no policy will be adopted by us which will tend to such a result. I appeal strongly to my southern friends to war against this propagandism.

There is a progress downward as well as upward. There is a progress backward as well as forward. There is nothing just, and holy, and true in this world that has not been sought to be crushed down by the chariot wheels of progress. Mahomet preached progress. The earth has been drenched with blood and whitened with the bones of the slain, under the war-cry of progress. Napoleon slew his millions under the plea of progress. And this is progress! Not the progress which I approve. I am for that beneveolent, that wholesome progress which grows out of wise and sound policy, that great benevolence for which kind feelings and impulses were ordained, which makes every man look to his Government as his protector and friend.

Sir, I believe the party with which I am associated, adopt these views, and I feel a pride in believing that the incoming Administration will sustain that policy. I trust that throughout the length and breadth of the land there will go forth such a manifestation of indignation at any attempt to intermeddle with or overturn the institutions of neighboring nations, as shall make it utterly odious far any man to seek populor favor, by raising this war-cry of progress.

I am willing to be called behind the age; I am willing that it should be said that I have learned nothing from progress. One thing I have learned, and that is, that the eternal principles of justice can never change, and that crime, whether national or individual must, meet its reward. No man can sin against a physical or moral law without feeling and suffering the punishmennt thereof. The same is not less true of nations, and whatever party may rise into power, upon the principles of our own aggrandizement, or increasing our strength upon the acquisition of the territory of others, will bring with them a curse and a calamity, let it come when it may, or under what auspices. The common sense of mankind rises in rebellion against it.

I cannot conclude my remarks, without expressing my gratification at the opinion delivered by the Supreme Court within a few days past. I conceive the eminent and distinguished Chief Justice, (God grant him many years to live!) who presides over that tribunal, has spoken authoritatively as to one law upon the subject of our interference with the conrerns of adjoining nations. It was decided there by that court, that a contract to supply American citizens with provisions and munitions of war, to aid a people not yet independent, in a revolutionary movement, was null and void, contrary to the laws of the United States, and could not be enforced. I shall take occasion to have that opinion printed and circulated among my people. It is one of the best documents that I could send to them. It was a high conservative doctrine, and just such as I expected of a man who had the nerve under all circumstance to do his duty, who owes his present position to having always done his duty, and who has maintained, and is always ready to maintain his position as a strict constructionist of the Constitution.

I say to my friends of the plantation States, that conquests and territory are no compensation for war, none more interested in peace and the policy which would secure it. And whilst war must be met when just and right, it should never be provoked.

We are producers, and war destroys the sale of our productions by destroying our commercial relations. None would suffer its calamities more than the plantation States, and we of all men should adopt a policy which secures peace by doing justice, which does right at the same time that right is demanded. No nation and no individual ever profited by an unjust and needless controversy. No nation and no man but loses advantageous position by menace or aggression. Nations, like men, to prosper, must be just and conciliatory—must obey laws whilst they inculcate obedience on others. I trust that there may be no occasion to say of us—

> "Impiger, iracundus, inexorabiles, acer,
> Jura neget sibi nata, nihil arrogat armis."

That in our foreign relations justice and firmness in demanding nothing but what was right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong, we may receive and retain the prosperity which such a policy uniformly produces. I have made these remarks, Mr. Chairman, because this deeply interesting subject is brought to our notice by the message, and because I think it highly important that public opinion should be properly formed of a line of policy upon which so much depends.

CAUGHT IN THE FACT. A certain notable housewife had observed that her pickled cockles was running remarkably low and spoke to the cook in consequence, who alone had access to them. The cook's character was at stake; unwilling to give warning with such an imputation on her self-denial, not to say honesty, she nevertheless felt that confidence between her mistress and herself was at an end. One day the jar containing the evanescent condiment being placed, as usual, on the dresser, while she was busily engaged in basting a joint before the fire, she happened to turn suddenly round, and behold, to her great indignation, a favorite magpie, remarkable for his conversational powers and general intelligence, perched by its side and dipping its beak down the open neck with every symptom of gratification. The mystery was explained—the thief detected. Grasping the ladle of scalding grease which she held in her hand, the exasperated cook dashed the whole contents over the helpless pet, accompanied by the exclamation—"Oh, d—e, *you've* been at the pickled cockles, have you?" Poor Mag, of course, was dreadfully burnt; most of his feathers came off, leaving his little round pate, which had caught the principal part of the volley, entirely bare. The poor bird moped about, lost all spirits, and never spoke for a year. At length, when he had pretty well recovered, and was beginning to chatter again, a gentleman called at the house, who, on taking off his hat, disclosed a very bald head. The magpie, who happened to be in the room, appeared evidently stuck by the circumstance; his reminiscences were powerfully excited by the naked appearance of the gentleman's skull. Hopping upon the back of the chair, and looking him hastily over, exclaimed in the ear of his astounded visitor: "Oh, d—e, *you've* been at the pickled cockles, have you!"

Ingoldsby Legends.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER. Some two miles up the river from St. Johnsbury, Vermont, is a primitive sort of a little village called "The Centre." Here, not long since, the rustic youth of the vicinity congregated for a "dance," "and dance they did," said our informant, "with an unction unknown to your city belle and beaux." One interesting young man, having "imbibed" rather too freely, became "fatigued" in the course of the evening, and wisely concluded to "retire" for a short rest. A door ajar near the dancing hall, revealed, invitingly, a glimpse of a comfortable bed, of which he took possession with a prospect of an undisturbed "snooze." It so happened, howbeit, that this was the ladies' withdrawing room, and no sooner had he closed his eyes, than a pair of blooming young damsels came in from the hall, and began adjusting their disordered ringlets, the dim light of the tallow candle not disclosing the tenant of the bed. The girls had tongues (like most of their "seck") which ran on in this wise: "What a nice 'dance' we're having! Have you heard anybody, say anything about me, Jane?" "La, yes, Sally! Jim Brown says he never see you look so handsome as you do to-night. Have you heard anybody say anything about me?" "About *you!* why, sartin: I heard Joe Flint tell Sam Jones thht you was the prettiest dressed girl in the room." Whereupon the dear things chuckled, "fixed up" a little more, and made off towards the ball room. They had hardly reached the door when our half conscious friend raised himself upon his elbow, and quite intelligibly, though slowly, inquired: "Ha' you *heard ary body say anything about* ME *girls*?" "Phansy their pheelinks" at that juncture! They fled with an explosive scream.—*Knickerbocker.*

Some newspaper wag tells a story of an old gentleman, whose eight or ten clerks bored him continually with conundrums. Going home one evening, he was stopped in front of a closed store, by a countryman, who asked: "Can you tell me, my friend, why this store is closed?" "Go to blazes," cried he, "with your conundrums! I've been bored to death with 'em these three weeks."

The latest Russian novelty is the smoking of cigarettes containing tea instead of tobacco. French papers say the practice is becoming quite fashionable.

THE STANDARD.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1853.

MESSRS. MILLER AND RAYNER.

Henry W. Miller, Esq., of this City, publishes in the last Register, over his own name, a long address or communication to the Whigs of North Carolina, in which he handles the Hon. Kenneth Rayner with much severity. Mr. Miller goes at length into the proofs to show that Mr. Rayner was not only a lukewarm and indifferent Whig during the late Presidential campaign, but that he actually "gave aid and comfort to the enemy." He shows that he refused to speak for the Whig candidate, Gen. Scott—that he was published in Democratic papers as either a neutral or hostile to the Whig ticket, and was silent under these publications—that he "declared to persons, who were likely to be influenced by his opinions, that he saw but little difference in principle between Whigs and Democrats, and that he did not care whether Scott or Pierce were elected"—and that, upon the whole, both generally and particularly, Mr. Rayner acted in such a way as to do the Whig cause more harm than good. Mr. Miller also states that Mr. Rayner "declared to at least one person (after the election) that he did not take a stand for the Whig nominations, because he feared, as the two parties were tied in the Legislature, *such a course would injure his chance to get to the Senate of the United States!*" This is a serious charge. We give it as Mr. Miller has preferred it. "Such are some of the sayings of a man," adds Mr. Miller, "who threatens to make true Whigs *feel*."

Mr. Miller concludes his address as follows:

"I have thus stated my reasons for declaring my opposition to the election of Mr. Rayner to the Senate. I regetted, as much as any could, the necessity which impelled me to such a course. But neither office *holders* nor office *seekers* have as yet been made, either by statute law or custom, the "Patented Nobility" of this country, so as to render guilty of "scandalum magnatum," or petit treason, those who may dare to whisper or even to proclaim from the house-top, reasons why they should not be continued in or elected to office? If a seat in the Senate of the United States be the darling object of Mr. Rayner's ambition—the life-giving and life-inspiring stimulant to his exertions, *let him strive on.* Experience proves that perseverance can conquer many and great difficulties. But in all charity and justice, let him not suspect every one who may oppose his aerial flight "towards the temple of fame," of being actuated by "personal maglignity." It was the *guilty conscience* of Macbeth which put a "bloody spot" on everything around! I may be in error, but I have heretofore believed it was the duty of a *true* Whig, rather to remain "a full private" in his party, that to seek the epaulates of rank, by retiring to his tent, whilst his friends were struggling for victory, or holding out the flag of *neutrality*, in order to gather up the spoils of *either* army, in the event of a doubtful issue!"

It may well be conceived that Mr. Miller feels aggrieved at the course of the Whig party in this matter. *He* has never deserted his party flag, but has stood by it alike in sunshine and storm with unwavering firmness and fidelity. On all fields of political battle, for the last twelve years, has *his* arm been raised to uphold and defend that flag—*his* voice has cheered his party in seasons of their deepest gloom, and *his* efforts have been given in this behalf while many others have been inactive, indifferent, silent. No call was ever made on Henry Watkins Miller by a "true Whig" crowd which was not responded to. He has toiled for his party for years with an ability which commanded the respect of his political opponents, at the same time that it set him prominently forward as a leader in his own ranks; and yet the consideration extended to him for all these toils, all these services, all this expenditure of time, and breath, and money, was a Clerkship in the Senate and the offer of the District Attorneyship of the United States! Oh magnanimous, considerate, generous, just Whig party of North Carolina! Mr. Miller who *works*, is passed over and neglected—Mr. Rayner, who does nothing *for* his party, but, as Mr. Miller thinks, operates *against* it, is nominated for Senator, and "true Whigs," put forth all their strength to elect him!

If "all work and no play" has not made Mr. Miller a "*dull* boy," it seems to be at least maintained in this communication that all play and no work has made Mr. Rayner a *bad* boy. Mr. Rayner is a bad Whig. He may not "*feel*" himself so, but he is—he is certainly not a "*good* Whig." Mr. Miller, the late Whig State Elector, has so declared, and Mr. Miller knows.

We take no particular interest in this controversy; but we may give the points in it as they turn up, for the edification of our readers, and as a matter of news. We do not see how Mr. Rayner can remain silent under this infliction. He must—he does "*feel*" it, and we expect his reply, in all probability, in the Register of to-day.

☞ We shall have the pleasure of laying before our readers in our next a very able "argument upon the question whether the Governor of this State has, under the Constitution, the power of appointing a Senator in the place of one whose term has expired during the recess of the Legislature, where the Legislature has made no appointment in anticipation, and where neither that Legislature nor Congress has fixed by law the time of appointing Senators." This argument is from the pen of the Hon. Robert Strange, of Cumberland.

☞ We are requested by William Hill, Esq., the Secretary of State, to state, for the satisfaction of those who may have business with his office that he has received an unusually large number of letters of. late, and that he will attend to them all, in rotation, as soon as possible. Mr. Hill is a most laborious and faithful public officer, and we are sure he will omit no effort to serve the public. It is, therefore, hoped that those who have business with him, being apprized of the unusual quantity of labor devolved upon him at this time, will not be disposed to censure him for unavoidable delay.

THE SENATE AND COMMONS.

We re-publish below, for future reference, the arrangement of the Senatorial Districts of this State, and the apportionment of the Commons made by the last Legislature. The Senatorial Districts are as follows:

1 Pasquotank and Perquimons,
2 Camden, Currituck.
3 Gates, Chowan.
4 Tyrrell, Hyde.
5 Northampton.
6 Hertford.
7 Bertie.
8 Martin, Washington.
9 Halifax.
10 Edgecombe.
11 Pitt.
12 Beaufort.
13 Craven.
14 Carteret, Jones.
15 Greene, Lenoir.
16 New Hanover.
17 Duplin.
18 Onslow.
19 Bladen, Brunswick, and Columbus.
20 Cumberland.
21 Sampson.
22 Wayne.
23 Johnston.
24 Wake.
25 Nash.
26 Franklin.
27 Warren.
28 Granville.
29 Person.
30 Orange.
31 Alamance, Randolph.
32 Chatham.
33 Moore, Montgomery.
34 Richmond, Robeson.
35 Anson, Union.
36 Guilford.
37 Caswell.
38 Rockingham.
39 Mecklenburg.
40 Stanly, Cabarrus.
41 Rowan, Davie.
42 Davidson.
43 Stokes, Forsythe.
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin.
45 Wilkes, Iredell, and Alexander.
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell.
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba.
48 Rutherford, Cleaveland.
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey, Madison.
50 Haywood, Cherokee, Macon, Jackson.

The representation in the House of Commons was apportioned as follows:

To each of the following Counties *three* Members are given, viz: Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham, and Wake.

To each of the following Counties *two* Members are given, viz: Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsyth, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes.

To each of the following Counties *one* Member is given, viz: Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancey, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin.

CONGRESS.

The Senate was engaged, in open session, on Monday last, discussing the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Messrs. Cass, Seward, Downs, and Soule spoke. At the conclusion of the discussion the Senate went for a short time into Executive session.

In the House, on the same day, speeches were made on the subject of the annexation of territory and in relation to the Senate proposition to confer on Gen. Scott the title of Lieutenant-General.

On Tuesday the Senate was in secret session on the propriety of removing the injunction of secresy from the proceedings on the occasion of ratifying the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. Nothing of general interest took place in the House.

THE JACKSON STATUE.

The Equestrian Statue of Andrew Jackson, designed and executed by Clark Mills, was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies in the City of Washington, on the 8th instant. The Oration on the occasion was delivered by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. This Oration was fully worthy of the talents and fame of Judge Douglas.

The festivities of the day were closed by a splendid banquet at Jackson Hall, which was participated in by a large company of ladies and gentlemen.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Spring ridings of the Judges of the Superior Courts will be as follows, viz:

*Edenton,	Saunders.
Newbern,	Manly.
Raleigh,	Bailey.
Hillsborough,	Settle.
Wilmington,	Dick.
Salisbury,	Caldwell.
Morganton,	Ellis.

*Judge Saunders and Judge Bailey exchange Circuits.

CALHOUN'S WORKS. The Washington Union states that Richard K. Cralle, Esq., is in New York making arrangements for the publication of an additional volume of "Calhoun's Works." The forthcoming volume will embrace a portion of Mr. Calhoun's speeches. The whole work will constitute a complete edition of the speeches and writings of John C. Calhoun, carefully corrected and arranged by the editor, Mr. Cralle.

☞ The trading spirit, says the Tarborough Southerner, is fully up. A few days since Mr. D. W. Bullock sold to Messrs. Wm. Norfleet, Robert Norfleet and John S. Dancy, plantation and 18 negroes for $30,000. Mr. R. R. Bridgers to Wm. F. Dancy 6 acres near town for $600. At a sale in Wilson, we also understand, negro men, with no extra qualifications, sold as high as $1,225.

The New Orleans Bulletin says that the present condition of the planters of the South, in a pecuniary sense, is infinitely more favorable than at any time within the last ten or fifteen years. As a general thing, abundant crops of every description have rewarded the farmer, and command the highest prices.

☞ The Richmond Enquirer says: "From all we hear, we are are satisfied that Senator Hunter, of Virginia, has *declined* to accept the offer of a seat in President Pierce's Cabinet. This leaves the composition of the Cabinet altogether at sea again."

☞ Gov. Reid has appointed R. E. Rives, Esq. of Chatham, to represent the State in the meetings of the Stockholders of the Deep River Navigation Company, to be held during the present month at Wilmington and Summerville.

A patch of cotton has been matured in the Sacramento Valley, California, in ninety-two days. Mr. Colby, who raised it, will, in February, sow a large field, and make it a permanent business. Tea, sugar-cane, figs, rice, and cotton have been raised thus far by experiment, proving that the soil and climate is adapted to the culture of each of them.

Samuel J. Ray, Esq., one of the Editors of the Macon, Georgia, Telegraph, died at his residence in Macon on Thursday last of Consumption. We believe Mr. Ray was a native of this State, and removed to Georgia from Fayetteville or its vicinity.

Goldsborough Republican and Patriot.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New English Cabinet—Lord Aberdeen at Premier—Line of Steamers from Limerick—French Affairs—Marriage of Princess Vasa—Turkish Revolution—Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs Unchanged, &c.

HALIFAX, Jan. 9. The steamer America has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates of Dec. 25th.

ENGLAND. The resignation of the Derby Ministry had been formally accepted, and Lord Aberdeen named as Premier, with the entire concurrence of Lord Landsowne, Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. The complexion of the new Cabinet was unknown. It was rumored that Lord Russell would take the Foreign and Lord Palmerston the Home office, but this was improbable.

The proceedings of Parliament have solely had reference to the transition of the Ministry. On the 20th Lord Derby and D'Israeli severally made lengthened statements of the causes leading to their defeat. Both houses then adjourned to Thursday, then till Friday, and finally re-adjourned till Monday the 27th, when it was expected that the new Ministry would be announced.

FRANCE. France is quiet commercially, and politically dull—the intelligence relating solely to the movements of the Emperor. It was stated that overtures of conciliation had been made to Napoleon by the Cavaignac party, but firmly declined. Napoleon is said not to disguise the want of able men or his hostility to all statesmen of eminence under previous monarchies.

The Senate had attempted a show of independence in the matter of modifying the budget, but finally backed out.

Ab del Kader sailed on the 21st in a French steamer for Turkey.

The Empire had been officially proclaimed on board the French ships in the river Tagus, when the French flag was saluted by all the English and American ships in the river.

The marriage of the Princess Vasa with the Prince of Saxony is officially announced.

The modifications of the French constitution are officially published.

PRUSSIA. The emperor of Austria, and the Kings of Prussia and Hanover, were holding a conference at Berlin relative to Continental affairs.

TURKEY. The insurrection in Turkey was spreading and the government was filled with the utmost alarm.

The question regarding the Holy places, is settled, the Porte acceding to all the demands of the French ambassador.

The money market is in a bad state, and it was reported that the Bank of Constantinople had been suppressed.

A formidable rising was reported in Aibania, but the whole Sclavish race in European Turkey is said to be in a state of insubordination.

SPAIN. Bravo Murillo's Ministry has resigned, and been succeeded by Gen. Roucall as President and Foreign Minister. The Government announces the reception of the most satisfactory account from Cuba.

THE MARKETS. *Liverpool, Dec.* 25. Cotton is steadier, at an advance of ⅛d per lb. in some descriptions. Middling had improved most. A small business was doing at firm rates. The sales of the week were 32,830 bales, of which speculators took 2,209, and exporters 850 bales. Fair Orleans 6¾d; middling 5⅝d; fair Mobile 5⅞d; middling 5¼d; fair Uplands 5⅝d; middling 5⅛d; ordinary 4⅜ a 5 ⅛d; inferior 3⅜ a 4¼d. Sales on Friday of 5,000 bales. Imports of the week 70,725 bales. Stock 400,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were unchanged, and in consequence of the Christmas holidays transactions were limited.

We have still later intelligence from Europe by the steamer Baltic.

The new British Ministry is as follows: Premier, Earl Aberdeen; Chancellor. Lord Cranswort; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone; Home Secretary, Lord Palmerston; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Lord John Russell; Secretary of Colonies, Duke of New Castle; Admirality, Sir James Graham; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Keeper of Privy Seal, Duke of Argyle; Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert; President of the Indian Board. Sir C. Wood; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; Seal, without office, Marquis of Landsdowne.

A decree has been published in France nominating ex-King Jerome and son lined heirs to the throne, in the event of no direct or adopted issue of Napoleon.

The markets were dull.

THE VERDICT. The "Whig General Committee" of New York, have been holding, it seems, a coroner's inquest over the defeat and death of the late Whig party. All the evidence that could be elicited by a thorough *post mortem* investigation, for the last two months, has been made available and the Committee find, by the following, that the disorder, although a chronic one, existing for "a long series of years," hastened the victim to untimely result, by the setting in of the "military chieftain" fever, and the disagreeing advice of "eminent Whigi" doctors. We copy from the Tribune:

"Mr. Nicholas Carroll presented a lengthy report from the Corresponding Committee, detailing a history of the recent Whig defeat—tracing the causes for a long series of years—and ascribing the saving of the Union to the efforts of Mr. Fillmore upon his accession to the Presidency by the death of Mr. Taylor, and claiming that a different result would have been effected with Mr. F. as a candidate. This document reflected very severely on many eminent Whigs, and took ground against military candidates. Mr. C.'s report was, after some discussion, adopted, and ordered to be published."

The Tribune, which is one of the principal mourners, wipes its eyes with a corner of its "old white coat," and thus slobbers its sympathies over the "senseless clay":

"The Whigs have been pierced, (we mean no pun,) and must go to pieces. A routed army must organize anew, replenish with fresh recruits, and appear on a new field. Weakened by desertion, torn by feuds, demoralized by faithless leaders who have betrayed it into the hands of the enemy—its broken squadrons in full flight—it is impossible it should be able to recover at once, and turn with the least prospect of success upon the overwhelming numbers of its flushed and triumphing antagonist."

Richmond Enquirer.

IMPORTANT MAIL ARRANGEMENT. The Rail Road Companies between New York and Washington have entered into an arrangement to transport mails, passengers, and baggage from terminus to terminus of the route, without stoppage at any intermediate point. In case of accident occuring to occasion delay on the road, a special train or car will be immediately provided to take on passengers, &c., to the end of the journey. A new train to and from New York and Philadelphia has also commenced. Fare in this line, both ways, and in the 8 A. M. line from New York for Philadelphia, reduced to $2 75.

Richmond Enquirer.

Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, has written a letter to the Convention of his Diocese, giving his reasons for joining the Catholic Church—at least so says a writer in the New York Times, who signs himself "One of the Clergy of North Carolina."

Baltimore Sun.

Washington Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9th. Gen. Atherton left for New Hampshire this afternoon

The accident to General Pierce has temporarily suspended Cabinet movements and speculations.

Mills's statue of Jackson continues to be the object of universal admiration, and has attracted a crowd of visiters all day.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Jan. 8. Great excitement prevails in the Legislature to-day, in consequence of the attempts of the coalition to postpone filling the vacancies in the Senate. The two branches are in convention, and a spirited debate is going on. The coalition forces are under the lead of Colonel Butler, of Lowell.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10. A bill has been introduced into the Pennsylvania Senate to allow citizens from the South, owning slaves, a safe transit with their property through this State.

MR. CALHOUN ON CUBA.

The following is the language of Mr. Venable's speech, in which he argues that Mr. Calhoun was entirely opposed to the acquisition of Cuba:

"And here, sir, I would with pious and reverential care, perform a duty which I owe to the memory of a distinguished statesman, whose unclouded and unequalled mind constantly reflected upon and studied the interests of his country generally, and his section in particular—whose pure heart to its latest throb was filled with love to his country, and whose matured judgment made him the safest guide. I refer to the great South Carolinian, who, but two days before his death, charged me, that should he be misrepresented upon this subject, to give to the world his true opinion. It has been said that Mr. Calhoun was in favor of the annexation of Cuba, that he was for annexation at all events. This is not true. I feel bound by a promise made to him to correct the statement. He said if Cuba ever comes to us, it must be by treaty, honorable and satisfactory to both countries, otherwise it is forbidden fruit to the United States. This was said in reference to the indirect mode of acquiring it by annexation after a revolution, rendered successful chiefly by adventures from this country. The conversation related to an interview with certain persons, inhabitants of Cuba, who called upon him a few days before. A gentleman now present in this House was with me when they called on Mr. Calhoun; we rose to leave the room, he requested us to remain and witness the conversation. They spoke to him of the expected revolution and the operations of General Lopez; he said what we now all know to be true; "Gentlemen, you are mistaken; Cuba is not ripe for revolution; her people are not ready for such a state of things, and if Lopez invades Cuba, the enterprise will be a failure; and I tell you that under no circumstances can this Government be complicated with this revolution." He often said to me, Cuba, from her situation, can never be alienated to any other power than the United States; and Spain, the owner, is the best stakeholder; best for us and best for the world. Nothing but unavoidable necessity could justify force in taking it. The purchase is improbable, and we now have most of the commercial advantages without the expense of administering the government. These were the words and opinions of one whose bright name will ever irradiate the pages of our annals."

As we read the above, we construe Mr. Calhoun's opposition to have been confined to the acquisition of Cuba by force and unlawfully. Our own position on the subject is defined in the following portion of Senator Mason's speech:

"I am here free to declare—representing as I do a section of the country, I apprehend, as deeply interested in the future relations of Cuba, to this continent as any other—in my place, as a Senator from the South, and upon my responsibility as a statesman of America, that I am content that Cuba shall remain in the possession of Spain, unless it can be acquired from her by voluntary cession on her part, or unless the people of Cuba, by their own act, shall sever the political connexion with her European mother, and voluntarily propose annexation.

Sir, the honor, the dignity, the good name of America for all time to come demands, at the hands of the American people, not only that they should not sympathise with nor encourage, but that they should indignantly frown upon and suppress any attempts, by violence in any form, to wrest from Spain any portion of her lawful possessions, whether it be stimulated by political ambition or by a spirit of speculative marauding on the part of those who engage in it.

The policy of this country, as I have said, has been announced to all Europe. Spain is a weak power, and it is fortunate for us, and for our peaceful relations with the continent of Europe, she is so.

Cuba is her property—as fully, exclusively, and entirely her property, as Oregon or New Mexico is ours, and any attempt, whether made by individuals in violation of the laws of their country, or made by the Government in its political capacity, to dismember Cuba from Spain, would tarnish, forever tarnish, our national fame. Sir, I know of no safer guarantee for our own national rights, and the rights of the States in their sovereign capacity, than a uniform and scrupulous regard to the rights of others. But, Mr. President, the invitation thus given by those two powers acting jointly, proposing on their part a tripartite convention of the three governments to disclaim now and forever hereafter any purpose of acquiring Cuba by any means, imports a more enlarged meaning than its language would convey. I should read its meaning thus: France and England believe that the possession of Cuba by the United States, would be fraught with consequences injurious to them, and therefore they give us to understand by this form of communication, that they are in league to prevent it. Now, sir, treating it thus, I have this to say: We have already indicated our policy to let Cuba alone; and secondly to regard the rights of Spain. We know that in the fullness of time the fruit will ripen and fall from the parent stem. When that time shall come, its political connexion with this continent is inevitable. Interference by other nations, may hasten this event, but the combined powers of Europe cannot prevent it.

This, sir, is a full, and I think an intelligible reply to any question of European interference with the political condition of Cuba."

Richmond Enquirer.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

Great Fire at Shasta—Triumph of Kate Hays—Destructive Flood—Inundation of Towns—Murderers Arrested—The Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, January 9. The steamer Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing 250 passengers and same dates from San Francisco (the 15th) as by the Daniel Webster at New Orleans.

A great fire had visited the City of Shasta on the 28th of November, consuming a large portion of the city. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire was not in the business localities and consequently not many goods were burnt. Among the sufferers were Chancey & Co., $12,000; Lee & Co., $16,000; Goode & Co., $10,000; D. D. Harold, $7,000; Shasta Courier, $20,000; Jerry & Brown, $8,000; S. Arnold, $6,000, and the Diana Saloon, $8,000.

Catharine Hayes, the vocalist, had achieved a brilliant triumph in San Francisco. The first choice of a seat brought the enormous premium of $1,100.

The schr. Mary Howard, from San Francisco, for New Orleans was lost December 6th on Quito Sucno Bank. The passengers and crew were saved.

A terrible gale and flood occurred at Sonora on the 30th of November, causing great destruction of property; The Eagle and City Hotels and Masonic Hall were nearly destroyed.

The murderers of General Bean had been taken, and were to be executed by lynch law.

Great floods had occurred on the rivers throughout the country, and the plains and vallies were fast filling with water. Marysville and Yuba City were inundated.

The mining news was generally favorable.

The first legal execution at San Francisco took place on the 10th of December.

China advices to Oct. 5th had been received but the news was unimportant.

Immense preparations were making for putting in wheat, corn, rye, &c., during the coming season.

Condition of the Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10 Cotton has advanced ⅛c. Sales of 800 bales. Coffee is quiet. Sales of 250 bags of Rio at 9½c. Sugar firm. Sales of 50 hhds. Havana at 5½. Molasses—Sales of 50 bbls. Orleans at 31c. Whiskey is firmer—Sales of 600 bbls. at 25½ a 25½c. Pork—Sales of 400 bbls. at 18 94 a $19 for mess; $16 for prime. Beef—Sales of 250 bbls. mess at $13 50. Sales of 200 bbls. beef hams at 15 a $15 50. Hogs scarce, and wanted at 7 65 a $8 25. Lard—Sales of 150 bbls. at 11½c. Butter plenty at 14 a 18c. Bacon—Sales of 150 hhds. at 10½ a 11c. for hams and 7½ a 8c. for shoulders. Flour is easy. Sales of 5500 bbls. at 5 50 a $5 56 for State, and 5 62½ a $5 75 for Ohio. Wheat is inactive, but held firmly at 1 31 a $1 32 for white. Corn—Sales of 25,000 bushels at 68 a 70c. for white, 70 for yellow; mixed nominal.

Funeral of Master Pierce.

BOSTON, Jan. 10. The funeral services of the son of Gen. Pierce took place at Andover to-day. The attendance was large, the Rev. Mr. Parker, of Concord, officiating. After the funeral services the remains were conveyed to Concord in a special train for burial. Gen. Pierce is rapidly recovering. Mrs. Pierce has been in a degree restored to calmness and resignation, and will remain with her sister, Mrs. Aiken, until she is sufficiently recovered to return to New Hampshire.

Smiles and Kisses, or, Friendship and Love.

BY TENELLA.

Two exquisite jewels of feeling
Are set in the circlet of Love,
Bright glimpses of Heaven, revealing
The joys of spirits above.
Though friendship shines first in the ring,
A smile is the emblem of this,
My heart owns a holier thing
Which ever lies hid in a kiss.

Whenever my spirit is weary,
And longing for rest from its strife,
When all of the future is dreary,
And dark is the pathway or life;
If friendship will smile, it can cheer,
As feebly I struggle along,
But a kiss from the lips that are dear
Will render me ten times as strong.

Life's duties it changes to pleasure,
Its trials can bravely be met,
For my heart in itself has a treasure,
Since Love mid its jewels was set;
My pathway is dotted with flowers,
Which seem at each step to unclose,
For Love lends his wings to the hours
And tints them with *couleur de rose.*

Though friendship's an exquisite feeling.
A breath from an angel above,
Which over the spirit comes stealing
And wakes the first notes of its love.
That love is a stronger emotion,
That stirs all the depths of the soul,
As the waters of mighty old ocean
Are moved by the moonlight's control.

And if ever to mortals is given
A feeling approaching the bliss
Which spirits experience in Heaven,
'Tis felt in the thrill of a kiss.
A smile may be given to many,
'Tis only of friendship a part,
But give not a kissun to any
Who has not the love of your heart.

North Carolina.

MARRIED,

In Edgecombe county, on Thursday 29th ult., by Jesse Harrel, Esq., Mr. G. Bunting to Miss Blaney Taylor.

In Nash County, on the 30th December, by John H. Drake, Esq., Mr. Jordan Batchelor to Miss Cornelia Cobb, daughter of Mr. Orvren Cobb, of Nash.

DIED,

At his residence in Raleigh, on the 3rd inst., the Hon. DUNCAN CAMERON, in the 76th year of his age, after a very lingering illness.

The death of one so distinguished calls for something more than its mere announcement, and neither our feelings nor our sense of propriety will allow us to withhold a larger tribute to his memory.

Duncan Cameron was truly a distinguished man—distinguished in almost any point of view in which he may be considered—distinguished for his commanding presence and dignity of manners—distinguished for his high moral qualities—distinguished for his exraordinary memory and vigorous intellect—distinguished for his untiring industry and eminent success in life; but above all, he was distinguished for his exemplary christian life and devotion to the Church, of which he may be said to have been born a member.

He was born in Mecklenburg County, Virginia, on the 15th day of December, 1777, of parents, one of whom was the Rev. John Cameron, a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church; the other a lady, who was previous to her marriage, a Miss Nash, related to the Hon. Frederick Nash, the present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Bench of this State.

In 1797 he came to North Carolina, having studied law, and soon after commenced the practice of that profession.

Early in life he married the only daughter of Richard Bennahan, Esq., a wealthy gentleman of Orange County, by whom he had a numerous offspring, most of whom died in infancy or early life, four of them only surviving to mourn the loss of one of the most affectionate of fathers.

His success in his profession was such as his remarkable memory, his vigorous intellect, his stern integrity, his energy of purpose, and his fine elocution might have been expected to command. In the faculty of memory, especially, Duncan Cameron was almost a prodigy, and a volume of anecdotes might be written in illustration. To this quality it is probably owing, more than to any other, that he was so much sought after as he seems to have been for the management of affairs, requiring great business capacity. In 1800 the Judges of the highest Court of this State, then known as the Court of Conference, appointed him its Clerk.

He did not, however, confine himself exclusively to professional pursuits; but like most other aspiring men in our country, took part in the politics of his adopted State. He represented the county of Orange (being the one in which he resided) in the House of Commons in the years 1806, 1807, 1812, and 1813, where he fully met the high expectations of his friends.

In 1814 he was elected one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of this State, by which he was also constituted a member of the Court of Conference. He resigned this office in less than two years, much to the public disappointment, having in that short period inspired hopes of a long judicial life of great usefulness. The writer of this notice has heard the short judicial career of Judge Cameron spoken of as one of meteoric brilliancy, exciting wonder wherever he held Court by his commanding person and dignified manners, by the clearness of his intellect and the elegance of his diction, and by the facility and speed with which he dispatched business. After his retirement from the Bench he mingled no more in his profession.

In 1819 he represented the County of Orange in the State Senate, and again in 1822 and 1823, and with the service of this latter year his political life terminated.

His great abilities as a financier pointed him out as a suitable person to take charge of the affairs of the State Bank of North Carolina, and accordingly in 1829 he was called to that office, which he held until the charter of the Bank expired.

The very able manner in which he discharged the duties of President of the State Bank induced the stockholders of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, then newly organized, to appoint him its President in 1835, which office he held for 14 years, that is, until 1849, when declining health rendered it advisable for him to withdraw from active life.

But the confidence with which he had inspired those interested in that institution induced them to continue him a Director when his regular services could no longer be counted on, and even on the morning of the day on which he died, while the vital spark yet lingered within him, they paid him the further tribute of respect by electing him for the last time to that office.

Duncan Cameron was greatly respected by those who knew him. In the course of a long and prosperous life he had accumulated a very large estate. And we have seen that he enjoyed that public confidence which brought with it as large a share of wordly honors as he could reasonably covet.

But all these he has left behind him, and they could have availed him nothing had he made no provision for the life to come. But his surviving friends have the consolation of believing that he has realized the promise made to the favorites of Heaven of having both the life that now is, and that which is to come. And while cheered with the hope that he is now at rest in a better world, they may look with honest pride on his labors in this. [COM.

P. BUSBEE & BROTHER, have removed their Law office from the Court House to the old "Henry Cannon office" owned by Willis Scott Esq., corner of Wilmington and Martin streets.
Raleigh, Jan. 13, 1853. 17—9t.

MEMORY.

MISS PIKE, will lecture and give a series of interesting illustrations of
R. & W. G. PIKE'S SYSTEM OF
MNEMONICS,
in the Odd Fellows Hall, in Raleigh, on Saturday evening, January 15th, commencing at 7 o'clock.
Admission Free.
January 10, 1853. 16—

NAILS—Cut and Wrought Nails, all sizes—Powder and Shot, Bar Lead, Blasting Powder for sale by
J. McKIMMON.

New Stage Line
FROM WELDON TO GASTON.

THE travelling public are informed that a new line of four horse Troy, with Coaches stocked with fine Teams, and provided with skillful and attentive drivers, has been recently put on the route from Weldon to Gaston, running daily in connection with the Raleigh and Gaston, Seaboard and Roanoke, and Wilmington, and R. R. Roads, By this comfortable and agreable line of Stages, passengers leaving Portsmouth, in the morning, reach Weldon in time to take the Stage for Gaston, where they connect with the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and arrive at Raleigh the same evening; and passengers leaving Raleigh in the morning, arrive at Sledges or Gaston in time to take the Stage for Weldon, and arrive at Weldon in time to take the cars for Portsmouth, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, &c. &c. The Cars for Portsmouth also connect with the Steamboat at Black Water, for Edenton, Plymouth, &c.

Passengers for the South, connect at Weldon with the Wilmington cars, for Wilmington, Charleston, &c.

For further information inquire of the Agent of the Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., Weldon, N. C.

Office Seaboard and R. R. Road Co., Weldon, N. C., Jan. 1, 1853. 17—4w.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine,

Or Poor Man's Friend: in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.

THIS book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women, and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions; it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases, but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its be. innings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, January 14th, 1853. 17—

NOTICE.

THE late partnership of McILWAINE, BROWNLEY & Co., having expired by limitation, we will continue the
GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSINESS,
UNDER THE FIRM AND STYLE OF
McILWAINE, SON & CO.,
and hope by constant and faithful attention to the interests of our friends, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support.

Our Stock of Groceries will be large and commanding, embracing a general assortment of goods in our line, (intoxicating Liqrs excepted.)

We shall give strict atttention to the sale of Produce on Commission, and will be prepared to make liberal advances.

A. G. McILWAINE,
ROB'T D. McILWAINE,
ROB'T A. MARTIN,
JOSEPH B. DUNN.
Petersburg, Jan. 1, 1853. 14—4w.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE OINTMENT.

I DEEM it proper to inform the public that my own name and label has been very extensively counterfeited. I have, therefore, adopted the label of my son, William F. Gray, of Nashville, Tennessee; and all the Ointment I have made since the 1st of January, 1852, bears his name, written by me in a large and plain hand. My son has sent, by an Agent, a large supply of the Ointment into the Western part of North Carolina, and has lately made a shipment to Wilmington of several thousand boxes. In the course of some few months every County in the State will be furnished with an adequate supply of the Ointment. My son is the only person to whom I have imparted a perfect knowledge of preparing the Ointment, and the Ointment made by him will be genuine—all without his label and signature should be avoided as spurious.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.
Raleigh, January 11th, 1853. 16

Executrix' Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd. are hereby notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD is my authorized Agent to receive all dues to the estate, and make all settlements and discharges. This 1st day of Jan. 1853.

JANE F. HAYWOOD, Ex'trx of
Will. H. Haywood, Jr., dec'd.
January 1, 1853. 14—1mw&sw.

A Teacher Wanted.

THE subscribers will give a salary of four hundred dollars and board per annum for a Teacher to take charge of Pleasant Hill Academy, Lenoir County, or four hundred and eighty dollars and Teacher board himself. Those applying will be required to present testimonials of good moral character, and qualified to prepare boys for College; none others need apply. Those applying may address either of the subscribers at Jericho, Wayne County, N. C.

ALLEN W. WOOTEN,
WILLIS PIPKIN,
CALVIN ROUSE.
January 12, 1853. 16—6w.

MONEY LOST.

LOST, by the subscriber, on Friday last, in Raleigh, two *Fifty Dollar Bills* of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The said bills are new, dated the 1st January, 1852, and are believed to be numbers 265 and 266—letter A.

The public are cautioned against taking these bills, as they are my property.

The subscriber will be thankful for any information which will lead to the recovery of his money.

J. E. ALLEN.
Jan. 10, 1853. 16—tf.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward of $25 for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail in the State or delivery to me on my Contract on the North Carolina Rail Road ten miles west of Raleigh, of a negro woman called Delpha. She is a tall black woman with prominent cheek bones, large eyes, a fine set of large teeth. I am inclined to the belief that she is harbored by a cousin of hers, living at Mrs. Malone's Raleigh, or by a gang of free negroes living near Morrisville Post office, 12 miles west of Raleigh on Crabtree.

PRO. E. A. JONES.
January 12, 1853. 18—3m.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY.

T. M. JONES, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE Spring Session of 1853, will commence on the FIRST Monday in January. Ample arrangements have been made in the village and vicinity, for the accommodation of a large number of boarders, at 8 to $9 per month. No EXTRA charges.

TUITION—Latin, Greek, and the higher English and Mathematical branches, $15 per session
Common English branches, $10 " "
Franklin co., N. C., Dec. 14th, 1852. 10—w4t.pd.

Just Received.

15 BBLS. Mercer Potatoes.
300 lbs. Cod Fish, Salmon, Mackerel, Herrings, &c., &c.
5 doz. Beef Tongues.
50 Boxes Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles.
10 bbls. Family Flour, at
HENRY KIEM'S.
December 9, 1852. 7—

LAW SCHOOL.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the 15th January

PEPPER BOX—CLOSING UP!!

THE subscriber intending to discontinue business in Raleigh, offers for sale his entire interest, and all the fixtures belonging to

His House of Refreshments,

including the rent of the Stand, for one year, and Retailer's Licence, also for one year; with a new and splendid

Billiard Table, with Marble bed;

which is regarded as one of the best in North Carolina, and has only been in use a short time.

Among the articles of Furniture are the following:

One marble top Bureau, with looking glass attached; Marble top Wash Stand; Curtain cherry Bedstead, bed and furniture, and two other beds and bedsteads; Mahogany ward obe and candle-stand; Mahogany rocking chair; Walnut table; Marble top centre table; one dozen large arm chairs; one dozen round back sash seat chairs; half dozen Stool chairs; Carpet, looking Glass, Lamps, &c., Tables of all kinds, two cooking Stoves, and one room Stove, together with a large Stock of excellent LIQUORS, of all kinds, and Segars of the choicest brands, selected by the subscriber in New York: one Milch cow and calf, three sows and pigs, and several other hogs, Kitchen furniture, crockery and Glass ware, a great variety; and all articles appertaining to the business, and useful to housekeepers. Bargains may be expected by all who are in want of anything here specified which is offered for sale.

As the business is closing up, all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the establishment will present them No long indulgence will be given, and early settlements will be more convenient for all concerned.

If any person is desirous of engaging in the business a first rate bargain may be had in the whole establishment, and the subscriber would be pleased to sell out, at one bargain, this whole complete concern.

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

Raleigh, Dec. 30th, 1852. 13—2t

P. S. If not sold privately, due notice will be given of a Public Sale.

IRA BECKWITH,

WOULD tender his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favors. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Cutlery, and Fancy articles, comprising in part the following:

Groceries.

Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Cheese, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Twine, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Axes, Weeding Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britiana Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds.

Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts. Flanels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper. Envellopes, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flaxthread, Cable Cord, Corset Laces, Hairpins, Snuff Boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash

Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.

Raleigh, Sept. 7, 1852. 86—1y.

HATS AND CAPS!

THE LATEST STYLES for the FALL of 1852.

BEEBE'S and Leary's fashionable super. Moleskin. A large assortment of HATS and CAPS of almost every style that is out this season, from the finest qualities to the lowest price. Now ready at TUCKER'S.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale her House and Lot, situated in the South-western part of Raleigh, near the residence of Maj. Collins. The House is new, has two stories, and the lot has upon it all necessary outhouses. There is half an acre of ground attached.

A good bargain may be had, if application is made soon. Persons who wish to purchase, will of course examine the premises. E. A. GORMAN.

Raleigh. Oct. 18, 1852. 97—tf.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE next session of this institution will commence on the second Monday in January next, under the superintendence of Miss V. C. Ramsey.

Terms per session, English branches, $7,50, $10 according to advancement—higher languages, $5 each.

For Music on Piano, $18 00
" " " Guitar, 18 00

Board in the village $7 per month, in the country $6. For further particulars address

P. A. DUNN,
Secretary Board of Trustees.

December 30, 1852. 13—3w.

Register will please copy three times, weekly.

The Last Call.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the instalments on subscriptions to the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, which were made prior to the General Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company, in July, 1851, are now due, and on subscriptions made to said stock at said meeting, and since that time instalments amounting to 75 per cent. are now due. By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON, Treasurer of the Company.

January 6th, 1853. 15—2t.

TURNER'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANAC FOR 1853.

PUBLISHED this day, and sold wholesale and retail by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

October 12, 1852. 95—

Boots and Shoes.

JMILES & SONS' Improved Stitched Boots, Double Sole and Waterproof do., a splendid article of Double Sole Brogans for the practical Farmers of Wake and surrounding country, including the Railroad. EVANS & COOKE.

Sept. 17. 88—

For Sale or Rent.

THE House and Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Henry, known as the McPheeter's place, south of the Governor's Mansion; and the House and Lot immediately opposite, formerly occupied by Col. Manly. The terms will be liberal.

Raleigh, January 6th, 1853. 15—3t.

Fancy Cloth Sack Frocks.

WE have just received this morning four dozen more of those handsome business Cloth Coats, of all colors and sizes—made up in our usual good style at HARDING'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 24th, 1852. 4—

Still Better.

ANOTHER box of that celebrated Oronoko Brand of chewing Tobacco. Received this day by H. D. TURNER.

December 14, 1852. 6—

2000 LBS. cut nails and finishing brads. 1 bale ex. et. Oznaburg. J. BROWN.

Dec. 7, 1852. 6—

MERINO Under Shirts, Drawers, Gents' Hosiery Stocks and Cravats. Large lot just received at Harding's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

November 1st, 1852. 102—

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, superior quality—an additional supply just to hand and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

LAMP OIL—Winter Strained Oil in store and for sale by J. McKIMMON.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES McKIMMON.

Fayetteville St., next door to the N. C. Bookstore

HAS in store and is now receiving a full assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, together with his usual supplies of Groceries, Hardware, Queens-ware, Hats and Caps, which he offers to the public, Wholesale and Retail, on liberal terms, consisting in part of the following:

Printed Cashmere and DeLaines, new and beautiful designs,
Brocade Silks, very rich,
Fancy fig'd and plain do
Plain bl'k and watered do
French Merinos of every shade,
English do do
French and Earlston Ginghams, Fancy and Black and White,
French, English and American Prints of the latest style,
4-4 to 12-4 Tarlton Wool Shawls, all qualities
8-4 to 10-4 Long do do
Black and Mode colors do
Embroidered Linen Cambric Hd'kfs,
Hem Stitch and Tape Bord'd do
Black, White and Fancy Kid Gloves for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses and children,
Black Nett and Plain Silk do do
Silk and Cotton Hosiery of all kinds,
Merino, Thibbet and Wool Gloves do
Damask Table Diapers, 6-4, 8-4 and 10 4 wide,
Bird Eye, Scotch and Russia Diapers,
Huckaback, Bleached and Brown,
Damask Napkins and Doylies,
Bamsley Sheeting, 6-4 and 12-4 wide, Pillow Case Linen,
Irish Linen, Long Lawn, French Lawn,
Jackonett, Cambric, Plaid and Swiss Muslins, and Nansook do
Plain and Dotted Swiss do
White, Red, Green and Yellow Flannels, in great variety,
Blue and Brown Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
Kerseys, Linseys and Osnaburgs,
Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, a complete assortment.

HATS AND CAPS,

Just to hand a general assortment of Fashionable Fall style for Men, Boys and Children.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Now opning my usual large supply for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys, Misses and Children, in great variety. Also, Men's and Boy's heavy Brogans single and double soles, suitable for the Farmers.

COTTON BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A large Lot of Gunny. Dundee, and German Bagging, Hemp and Jute Rope and Twine.

GROCERIES.

A complete assortment of Brown, Crushed, Ground and Clarified Sugars,
Java, Laguria and Rio Coffee,
Sugar-House Molasses and Syrup, choice Teas,
Choice Champagne, Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines,
Cogniac Brandy and old Monongahela Whiskey,
egars of the most approved Brands.

Sept. 24, 1852. 91—1y.

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent

Stock of Leather and Findings,

for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.

All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles, viz:

20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 doz. French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.

Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles, too numerous to mention, at No. 21 Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD,

N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.

Petersburg, May 5, 1852. 52—tf.

General Agency and Commission Business.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the style of WHITAKER, WHITFIELD & Co., for the purpose of doing a general agency and commission business, and in offering their services to the public in that capacity they flatter themselves that they will be able to give satisfaction to all those who may consign any goods, wares, merchandize or country produce to them, either to sell on commission or forward. As it will be our greatest aim to please, we pledge ourselves to spare no pains in giving general satisfaction. They respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public generally. The store is No. 3, North Water S., Dickinson's Fire-proof building, Wilmington, N. C

JOHN R. WHITAKER,
JAMES W. WHITFIELD,
A. A. B. BOUTHALL.

REFERENCES:—John Dawson, Potter & Kidder, O. G. Parsley, Samuel Beery & Sons, G. R. French, and Ellis & Mitchell.

Wilmington, Jan. 29, 1852. 26—tf.

Marine & Pocket Chronometers, Duplex and Repeating Watches.

(By Appointment to the Admirally.)

WILLIAM DIXON,

CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MANUFACTURER,

45 *King Square, Goswell Road, London.*

THIS certifies that the accompanying Watch No. 14713, is warranted by me to be of my Manufacture, no Watch with my name upon it, is genuine, unless accompanied by a Certificate, bearing my signature.

I guarantee the Watch No. 14713 to keep time to the satisfaction of the purchaser.

W. DIXON.

These Watches have a high reputation in Europe and America as superior time pieces. Imported and for sale by

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, Nov. 15th, 1852. 1—

NOTICE

IS hereby given that there will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company at Wilmington on the 17th, and at Summerville on Saturday, the 22d of January, instant. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. J. JACKSON,
Treas. of the Company.

January 3d, 1853. 16—t22Jan.

☞ Wilmington Commercial and Fayetteville papers please copy.

NOTICE.

THE Legislature, at its last session, having passed an Act providing for an increase of the Capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, books for receiving subscriptions to said Stock will be at once opened at Pittsborough under the direction of J. J. Jackson; at Wilmington under the direction of A. J. DeRossett, O. G. Parsly, John McRae and Edward Kidder; at Tersey under the direction of A. S. McNeill and Neill McKay; at Kingsbury under the direction of Henry Elliott and John C. Smith, and at Fayetteville under the direction of John D. Williams.

By order of the Board.

J. J. JACKSON,
Treas. of the Company.

January 3d, 1853. 16—t22Jan.

DAN RIVER INSTITUTE.

THE Spring session of this School will commence on Monday the 10th of January next. The services of Mr. J. N. Montgomery have been secured in the Mathematical department. Mr. Montgomery is a graduate of the University of N. C., and his qualifications, moral and literary, are of a high order.

Board from $7 to $8 per month.

A. C. LINDSEY, Principal.

Yanceyville Dec. 1852. 15—

Delightful and Useful Books.

MARCO Paul's Voyages and Travels.—In New York—on the Erie Canal—in Maine—in Vermont—in Boston—Springfield Armory, with Illustrations By Jacob Abbott. For sale by H. D. TURNER

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matterto possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company,

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ½ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

Clothing! Clothing!! Clothing!!

TATE & CO. have this day received another large lot of the latest styles of Fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, manufactured by ourselves expressly for our own Wholesale and Retail trade, and warranted to give satisfaction. We name in part—extra-fine black, blue, brown and olive colored Beaver Over Sacks, fine and extra-fine Dress and Frocks of various styles, do Satin silk Velvet, Cashmere and merino Vests, fine and extra-fine black; doeskin and fancy cassimere Pants, likewise, a very large lot of medium and low priced in great abundance, all of which we will sell as low as such goods can be bought in any city in the United States, wholesale or retail. Call on TATE & Co. for bargains.

N. B. We would respectfully say to those who have left their measures for Clothing that they are all received in fine order.

TATE & CO.,
West side, Fayetteville street, Raleigh.

November 29th, 1852. 5—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Etastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90 —

Pleasant Grove Male Academy.

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. The Academy is situated about 1 1-2 miles from Forestville.

No deduction for loss of time, except in case of protracted sickness. Board can be had at $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. For further particulars address

DR. W. HARTSFIELD,
Forestville, Wake County, N. C.

November 8th, 1852. 104—t15J.

☞ The Weekly Register and the Spirit of the Age will copy.

MUSIC! MUSIC!! MUSIC!!!

JUST received at the North Carolina Music Store a new and beautiful lot of Rosewood Pianos, with 6, 6½, 9¾ and 7 octaves, selected by myself and which are warranted for five years. They are of superior tune, being the Iron Frame, which will last longer than those made with wooden frames and stand better in tune, which I will sell at low prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Oct. 18, 1852. 97—

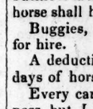
TATE & CO. have this day received another supply of very fine medium and low-priced Clothing, the very latest style, which we are offering at reduced prices, wholesale or retail. Fayetteville Street, one door above Smith's, Raleigh.

Nov. 7th, 1852. 10 —

2000 SMITH'S Mulles No. 7, 8, 9 and 10. J. BROWN.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,



ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 94—

According to the Crops.

WHEN corn and fodder are scarce, board for horses *is* high—but, when plenty, board *comes down*; the past being a good crop year, I have reduced my charges, to take effect, from and after to-day, (Jan. 1,) as follows:

A horse will be boarded, and well taken care of by experienced Ostlers, at the very reduced price of $9 per month, if paid in advance quarterly; if payment be delayed till the end of the quarter, $10,50 will be charged; and if delayed to the end of the year, $12,50 will be the charge, per month—and no variation. Horses boarded by the day at 75 cents.

Mr. J. H. Bunch, having taken an interest in the Stables, will be found in attendance, overlooking the business thereof, and thus giving assurance, that "every horse shall have his" fill, and good *cheer*.

Buggies, Carriages, with good horses, always on hand for hire.

A deduction of one half will be made for the absent days of horses.

Every care will be taken of horses, carriages and harness, but, I will not be responsible for unavoidable accidents. JERE: NIXON.

Jan. 1, 1853. 14—1m.

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. BARRETT & J. D. NEWSOM, Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom & Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

GENERAL AGENCY.

THE undersigned offers his services as Agent for the transaction of any business in the City of Raleigh, at the Public Departments, the Banks, Insurance Offices, &c.

He may be found at the office of the Secretary of State. All letters addressed to him will be promptly attended to, and his charges will be moderate and satisfactory. RUFUS H. PAGE.

REFERENCES:

Gov. D. S. Reid, Wm. Hill, *Sec'y. State*, D. W. Courts *Pub. Treas.* Wm. J. Clarke, *Comp't. of State*, E B. Freeman, *Clerk Sup Court*, Geo. W. Mordecai *Prest. of Bank of the State*, Wm. H. Jones, *Cash'r Bank of Cape Fear*, W. W. Vass, *Treas. R. & G R. R*

Raleigh, Dec., 18, 1851. 14—tf

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crockers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Stop the Rascal!

ON the 29th instant, a man, calling himself differently JOHN WAGONER, and JOHN FOSTER—a small man, not more, probably, than 5 feet 5 inches high, rather dark complected, having a scar over one of his eyes, and small black whiskers, and professing to hail from Raleigh—came to my residence, in Granville, in a state of utter destitution and applied for work on the plantation. I gave him employment and supplied his necessities—but, on the night of Thursday, the 30th, he robbed me of a fine Gold Watch and Chain and absconded.

I will give a liberal reward for the recovery of the watch and the apprehension of the scoundrel.

WM. P. HAWKINS.

Granville county, (five miles from Henderson.)

January 6th, 1853. 15—5t.

HOTEL FOR SALE!

THE subscriber not being well acquainted with the business of keeping a Hotel, and wishing to turn his attention to farming entirely—now offers for sale his Hotel, situated in the Town of Wilson, on the W. & R R. Road and the Greenville & Raleigh Plankroad. The Hotel is just complete and well arranged for the business; together with all other neecessary out buildings, with a good run of custom, both from the Plank and Railroad, and with a stage line now running from this place to Washington. Terms of sale made easy; for further particulars apply to the subscriber at Wilson, N. C.

JOHN W. FARMER.

December 29th, 1862. 13—6t.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE.

CONTAINING a summary statement of the Statutes and common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim, second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

January 11, 1853. 16—

FORM BOOK.

THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM BOOK.

CONTAINING all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina, and of the United States; the act fix the fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. Calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conforable to law. Complied by a member of the North Carolina Bar. For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER,
North Carolina Book Store.

January 11, 1853. 16—

TO MERCHANTS—IMPORTANT AND TRUE. The fact, that merchants can supply their wants in their home markets, and thus save the trouble and expense of a northern trip, being fully established, the subscribers, in anticipation of a large demand for their popular Ready Made Clothing, have manufactured an unusually large stock, which, they may safely say, has never been surpassed, if it has been equalled, in the southern market.

Encouraged by the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and with largely increased facilities, we are determined to keep pace with the onward spirit of the age, and to use every honorable effort to deserve our share of the "*public distribution.*" Merchants visiting Petersburg, whether dealing in Clothing or not, are invited to visit our WHOLESALE ROOMS, now stocked with every variety of Clothing, *of our own manufacture*, the most modern styles, and at *New York prices.*

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
WHOLESALE CLOTHING BAZAAR,
Sycamore, three doors from Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

September 1, 1852. 84—tf.

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL IN RALEIGH.

THE Subscriber will open a School of this description in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in January next, strictly limited to *twenty-five* pupils. The Latin, Greek, and French languages will be soundly taught, with a thorough course of Mathematics. As the school is intended to be one of high grade, pupils will be expected to have already received some degree of preparatory instruction in the ordinary English branches.

The first session will be one of *five months.* Some half dozen boarders may be accomodated if preferred, in the Principal's family, at $12,00 per month.

Fees for Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, $25,00
French extra, 10,00

One half of the above expenses will be expected invariably in advance.

L. WADDELL.

October 10, 1852. 101—

REFERENCES.

Faculty of Washington College, Lexington, Va.,
Trustees of Staunton Academy, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. H. Ruffner, D. D., Kanawha co., Va.,
Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, Washington city,
Dr. F. T. Stribling, Western Lunatic Asylum, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. W. H. McGuffey, D D., University of Va.,
Rev. R. H. Philips, Virginia Female Institute, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. B. M. Smith, Staunton, Va.,
Judge J. W. Brockenbrough, U. S. Court, Lexington, Va.,
Judge L. P. Thompson, Staunton, Va.,
Rev. Moses D. Hodge, Richmond, Va.,
Hon. S. S. Baxter, Richmond, Va.,
Rev. J. J. Smyth, Everittsville, N. C.,
Rev. B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward co., Va.

The subscriber begs leave to add to his father's advertisement, inserted above, that any other information that may be desired in reference to his school, may be obtained of himself or of Mr. Cooke, at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

J. A. WADDELL.

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey, by Lord Cockburn, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Annual of Scientific Discovery; or Year-Book of Facts in Science and art for 1852.

The Power of Christian Benevolence illustrated in the Life and Labors of Mary Lyon.

Austria in 1848-'49, containing a full account of the Revolution in Hungary, and Historical Sketches of the Austrian Government and Provinces of the Empire, by Wm. H. Stiles, Late Charge D'Affairs of the U. S. at Court of Vienna.

The Constitutions of the several States of the Union and United States, including the Declaration of Independence and articles of Confederation.

Horse-Shoe Robinson, a tale of the tory ascendency, by Jno. P. Kennedy, author of the "Swallow Barn," 1 vol. 2 vo., uniform with the Swallow Barn.

Courtesy, Manners and Habits, by George Winfred Hervey.

Hand Book of the English language, by R. G. Latham M. D, F. R. S.

Queechy, by the author of the 'Wide, Wide World.'

Pyrmhurst, his Wanderings and ways of thinking, by Donald McLeod.

Romanism at Home; Kirwan's Letters to Chief Justice Taney. Brace's Hungary in 1851.

Lady Pfeiffer's voyage round the World.

Norris's Hand Book for Locomotive Engineers and Machinists. Poems by Matilda.

Ban Ganthier's Book of Ballads.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Historical Sketches of North Carolina, FROM 1584 TO 1851.

COMPILED from Original Records, Official Documents and Traditional Sketches, &c., &c, by JOHN H WHEELER, late Treasurer of the State.

Extract from the University Magazine, (May number):

"A most liberal expenditure of time and substance has been made by a native citizen of North Carolina to supply the young men just coming on the stage of action with a portion of knowledge to them peculiar and important. He has furnished reminiscenes, refreshing to all which increase our pleasures at home and abroad."

Extract from George Bancroft, Historian of the United States:

"There are many separate pieces of information and valuable documents, which of themselves are worth the price of this work; which can be found no where else."

This work is valuable to members and others as containing the accurate returns of the population of each County, and is for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, N. C., October 4th, 1852. 97—

LOOK OUT IN DUE TIME!

ON leaving Stanhope, Nash county, N. C., it is offerred for sale at Public Auction, to the highest bidder on Thursday the 30th December, at 12 o'clock Comment is unnecessary, as the operations of 6 year establish the fact that, it combines many advantages as a House of entertainment, private residence and country business place, &c., having a commodious dwelling, with all necessary out-houses, Store and office rooms, extensive shops, shelters and fixtures, and offers as many advantages to embark in Mercantile and Turpentine operations as any place in North Carolina. The quantity of land attached and terms of sale will be made liberal to suit the purchaser. Any specifications will be furnished by application to DANIEL S. CRENSHAW.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

Tar, Pitch and Turpentine.

WE wish to hire 50 negroes to work in Turpentine in Williamsburg, South Carolina, for which we will pay fair prices, commencing 1st January, 1853. Address us at Stanhope, North Carolina.

CRENSHAW, ELIS & TAYLOR.

November 7th, 1852. 103—tf.

NEW BOOKS.

HILDRETH'S History of the United States, 6th and concluding volume;

Mysteries, or Glimpses of the Supernatural, containing accounts of the Salem Witchcraft;

The Cock-Lane Ghost, Rochester Rappings; the Stratford Mysteries, &c. &c.; by Charles W. Elliott;

Pierre, or the Ambiguities; by Herman Mellville;

A Buck Eye Abroad, or Wanderings in Europe and in the Orient; by Samuel S. Cox;

Mental Alchemy—a treatise on the Mind, Nervous System, Psychology, Magnetism, Mesmerism, and Diseases; by B Brown William s, . D.

The Mother at Home; by John S. C. Abbott, very greatly improved and enlarged, with numerous engravings. For sale by H. D. TURNER.

At the N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 16, 1852. —79

A GOOD CHANCE.

EVANS & COOKE have on hand a fine lot of Dress Goods, which they will sell at cost.

Rich Brocade col'd Silks,
French Satin DeChene,
Embroidered Robes,
Alboniso do.
French Cashmeres & DeLanes,
All other goods at very low prices,
Received to-day Black Silks, Cheap Delanes,
English Merinos, Men's wear Clothing
and Shoe, which will be sold cheap.
Call on us at the old Stand, No 29, Cheap Side.

Raleigh, Nov. 24th, 1852.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY.

THE spring session of this School, situated eight miles north of Hillsborough, will commence on the 6th of January next, and continue twenty one weeks.

TERMS. Tuition in Latin, Greek, and the higher branches of Mathematics, $15,00
English, 10,00

Board, including washing, &c. can be had, convenient to the Academy, in the families of Messrs. David Taylor, Solomon Thompson, C. C. Tinnin and Thomas H. Hughes, for $32,50 per session. W. W. Allison, immediately at the Academy, will take boarders at $35,00 per session. SA L. W. HUGHES, Principal.

November 30th, 1852. 6—3w.

Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE thirteenth session of this Institution, under the direction of the present Prineipal, will commence on the 17th of January.

An experienced corps of Teachers in the various departments of a thorough education will act as assistants. Terms as heretofore.

Circulars containing more minute information will be forwarded to those who may desire it.

DANIEL TURNER, *Principal.*

Warrenton, Dec. 17, 1852. 12—t20thJ.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been ess than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

Where do you find things Cheap?

THE Subscriber having laid in a choice assortment of the following articles, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity that he will sell all his Goods at such prices as not to be undersold by any one in this city.

Persons desirous of making a good bargain will therefore do well to give him a call and be convinced that the above assertion is truth and no humbug about it.

Fancy Goods, &c.

Violins, Flutes, Accordions, Guitars, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Ivory and wooden pocket Inks, Portemonnaies, To